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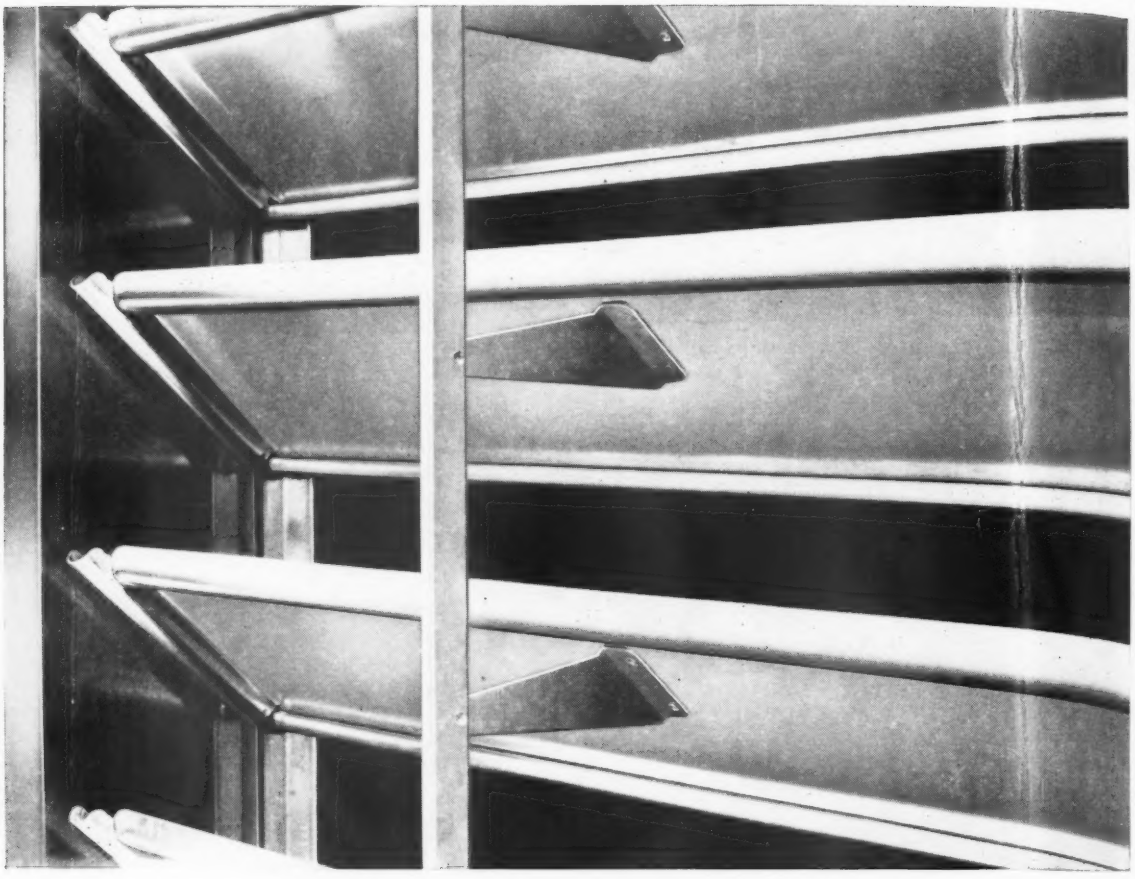
There it is—in every COLT ventilator



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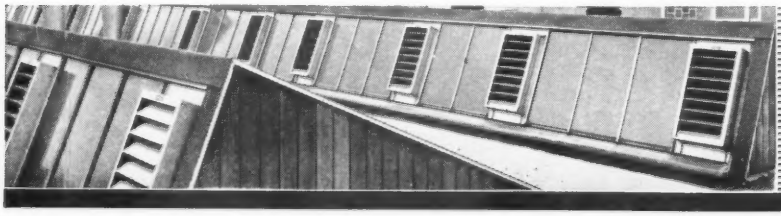

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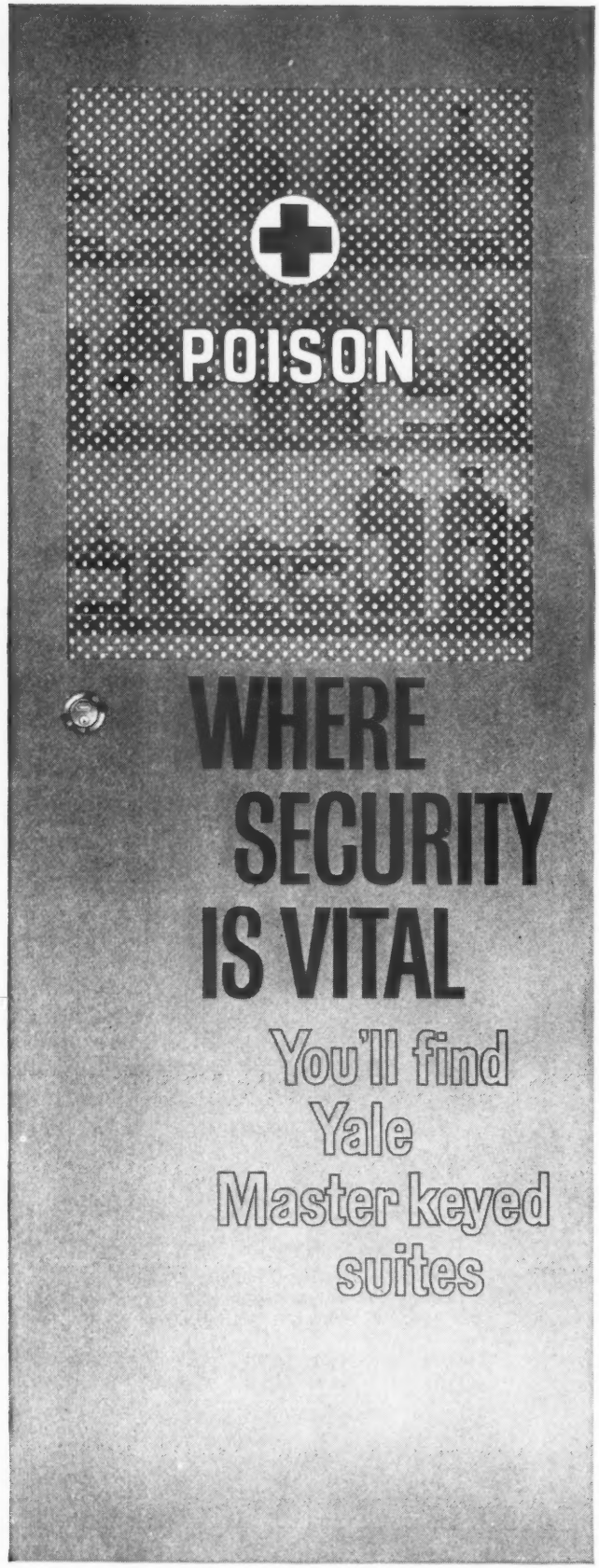

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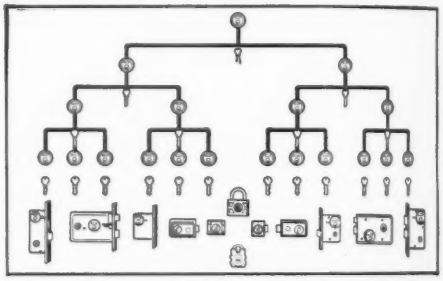

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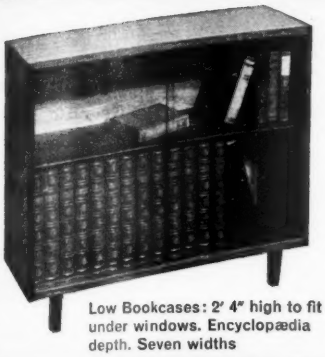

Low Bookcases: 2′ 4″ high to fit under windows. Encyclopædia depth. Seven widths

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FITTING

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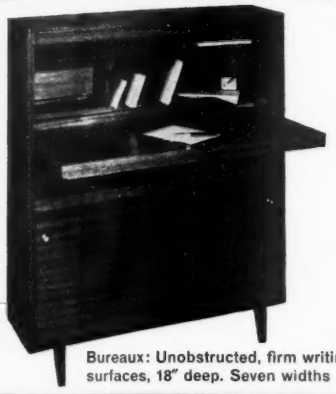

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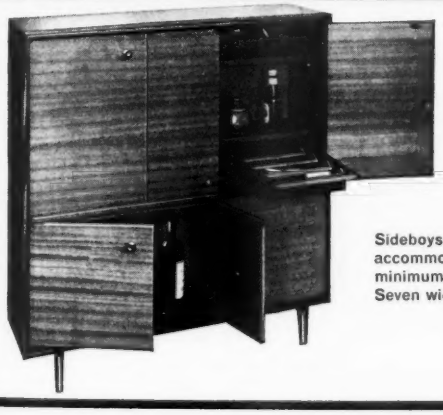

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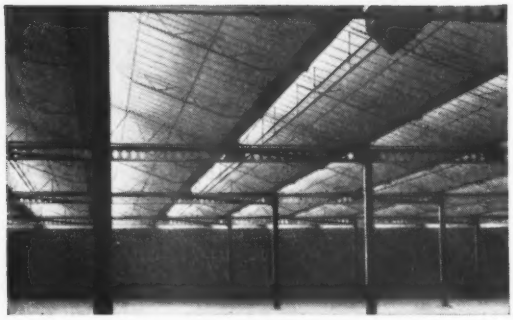

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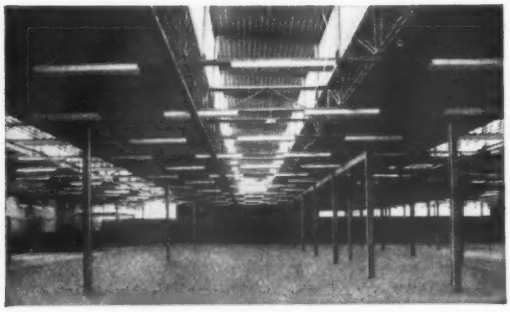

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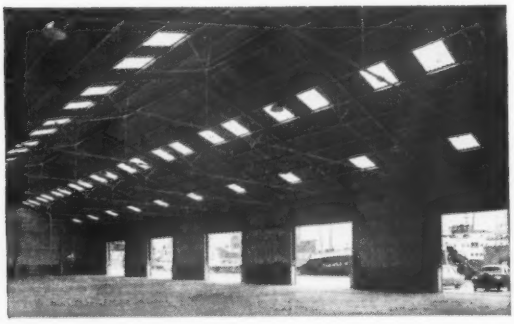

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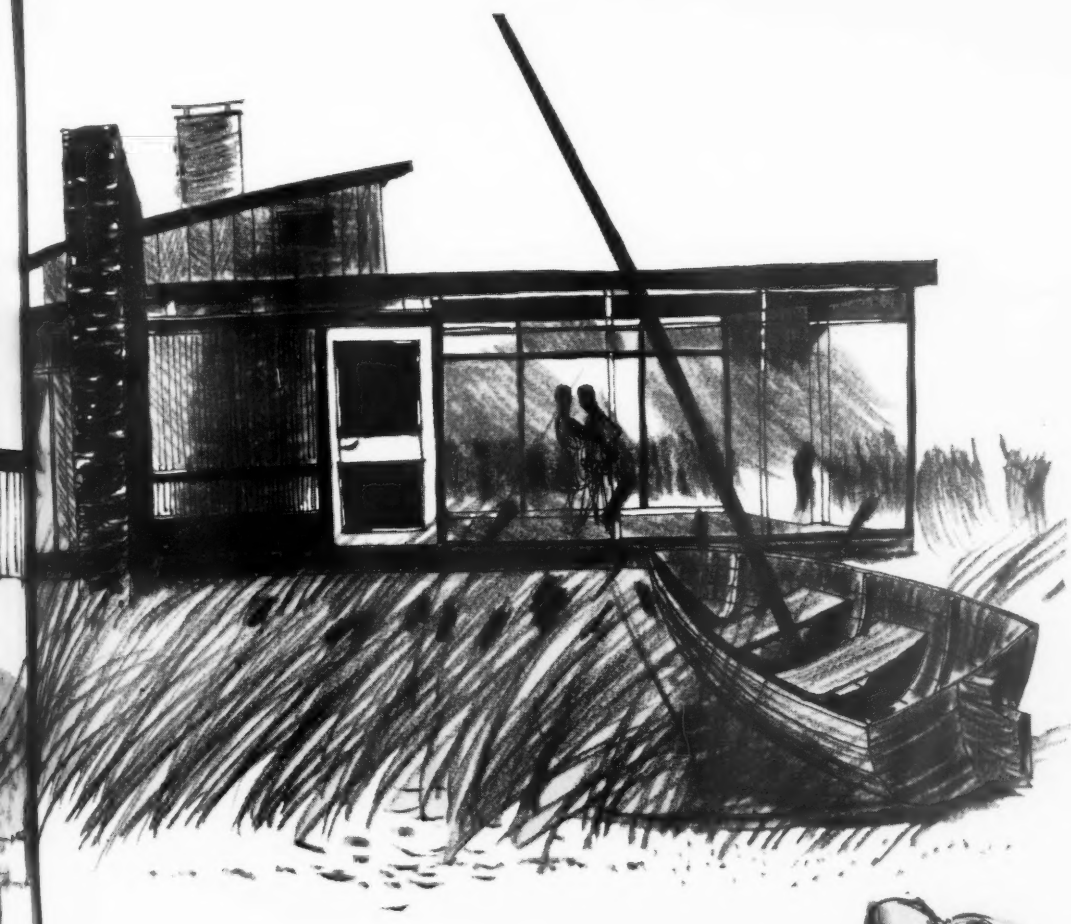

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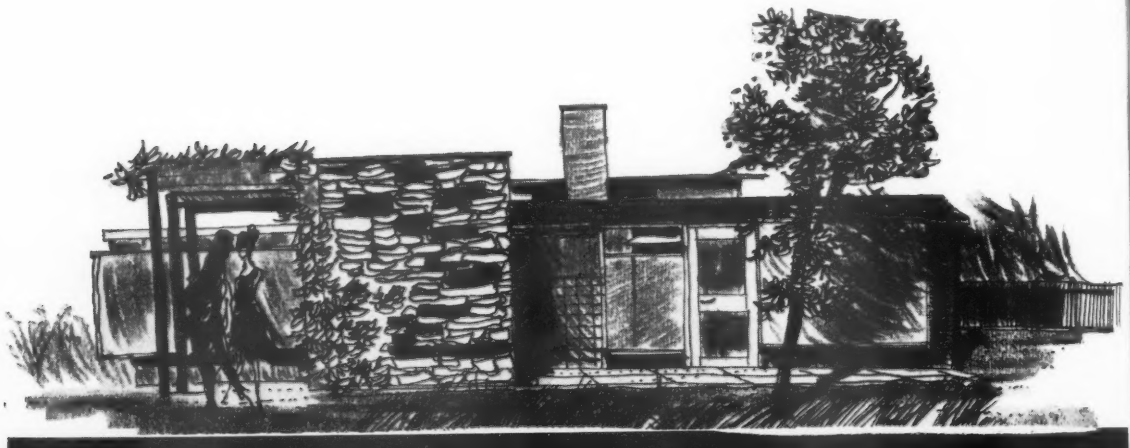

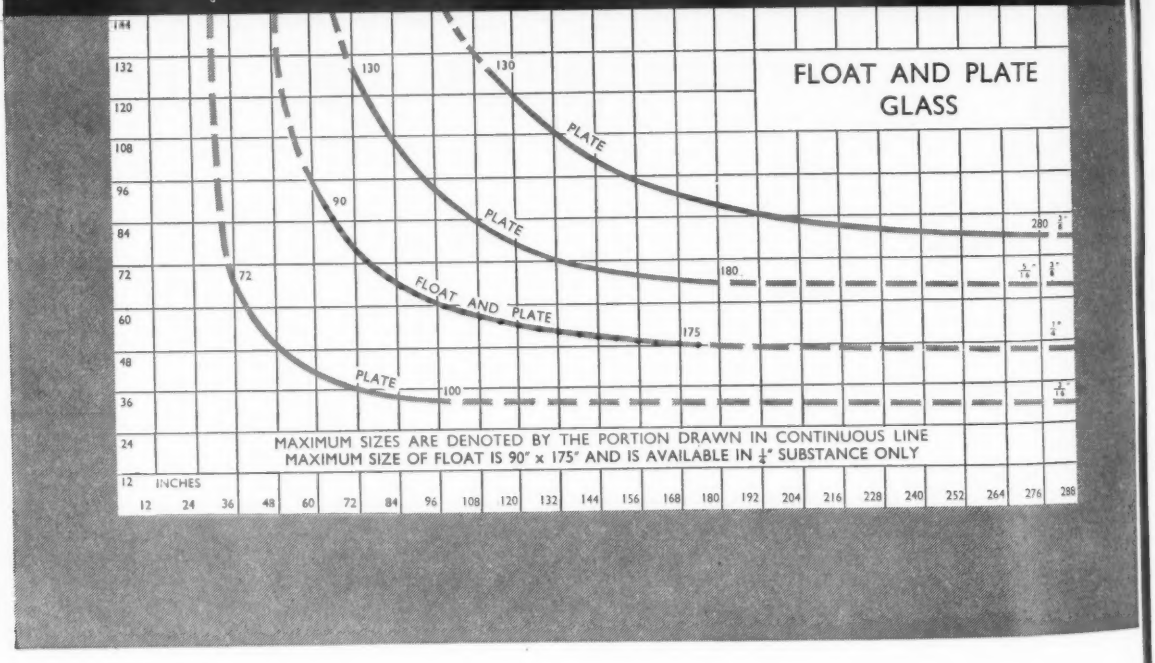
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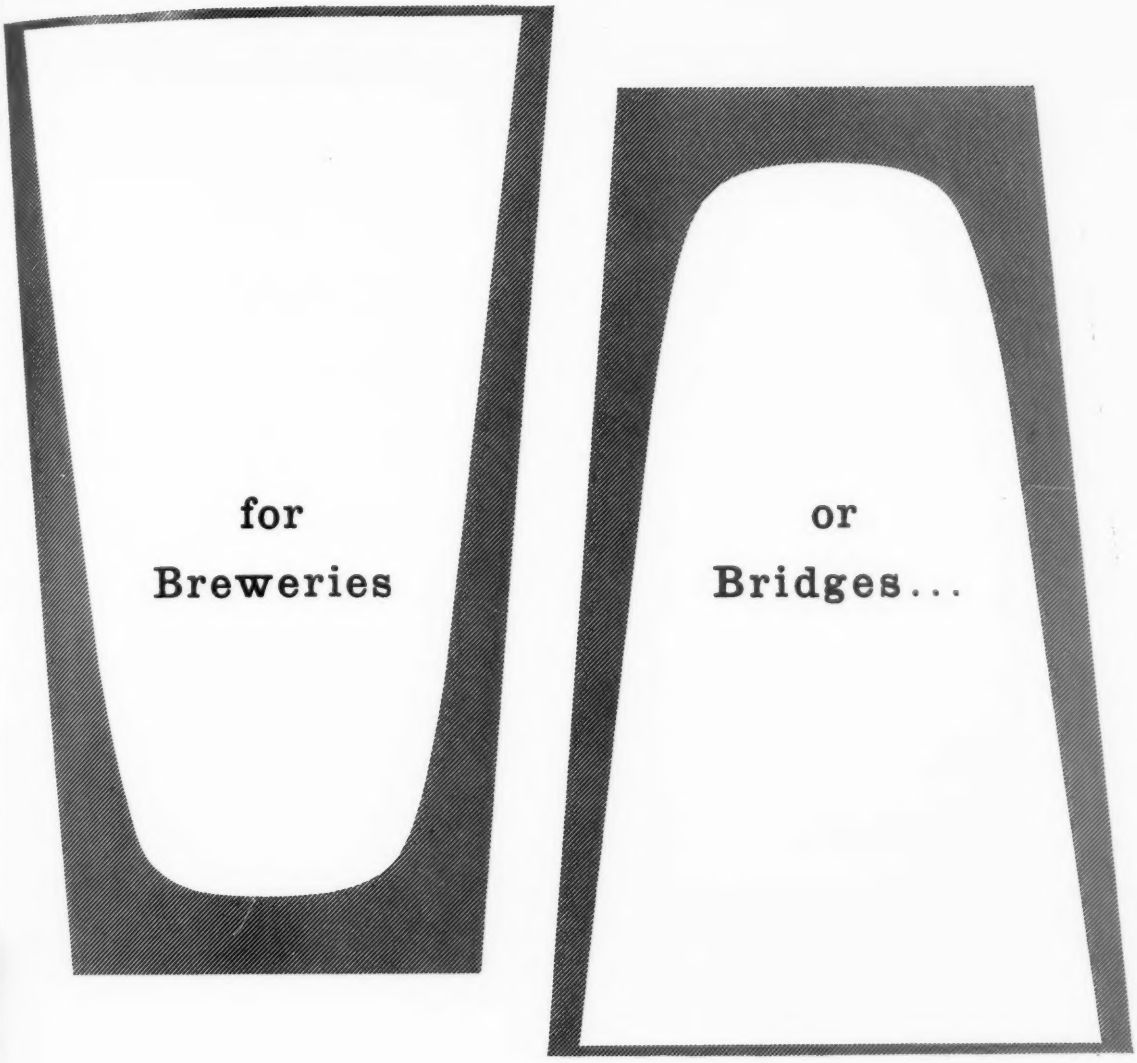

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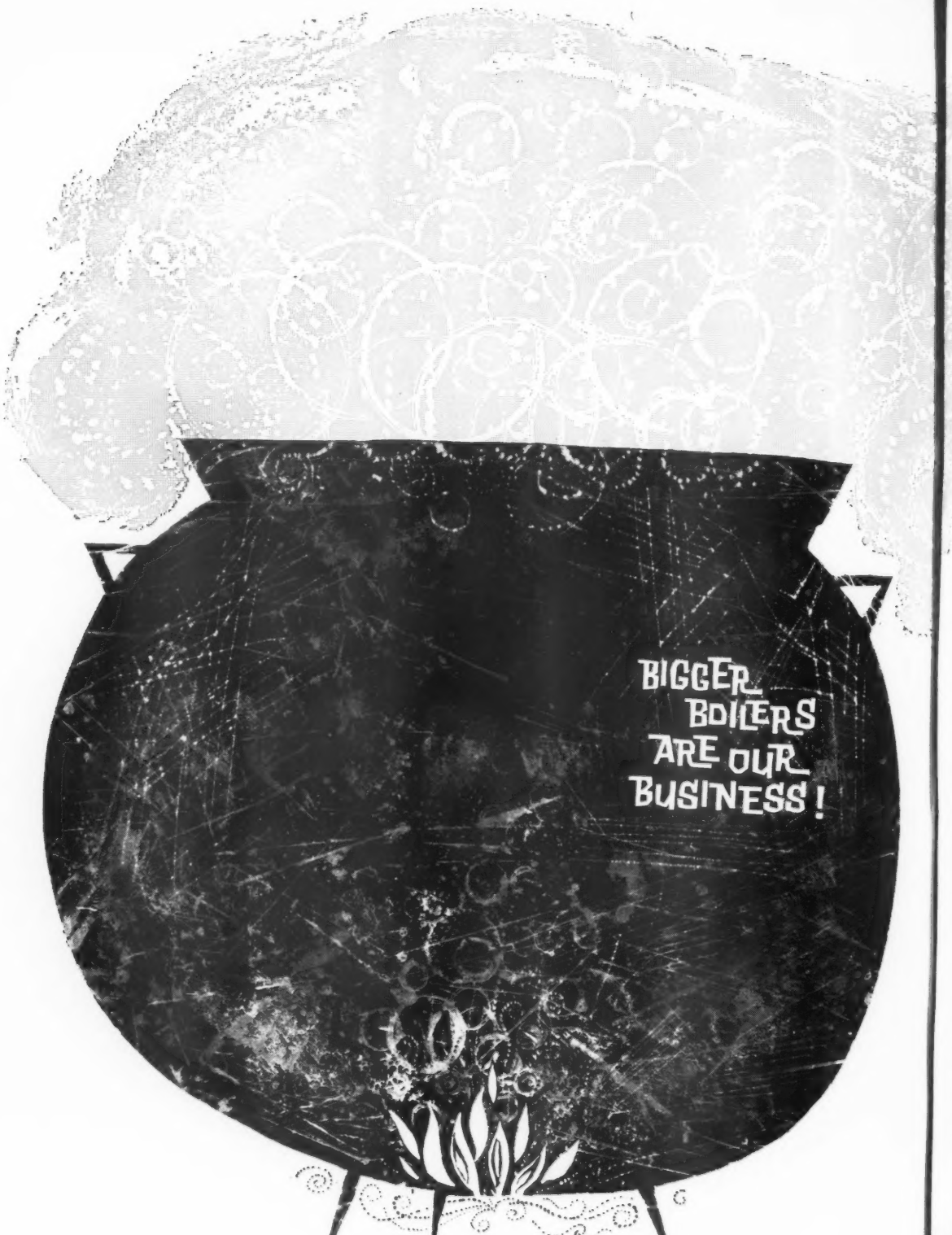
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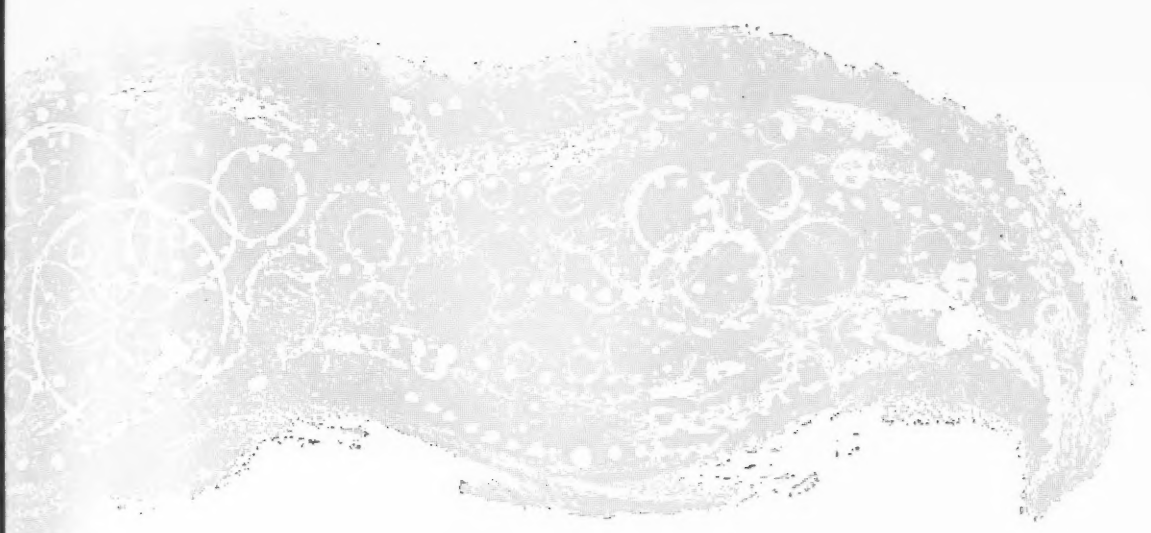

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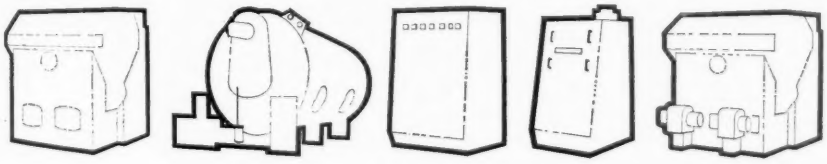

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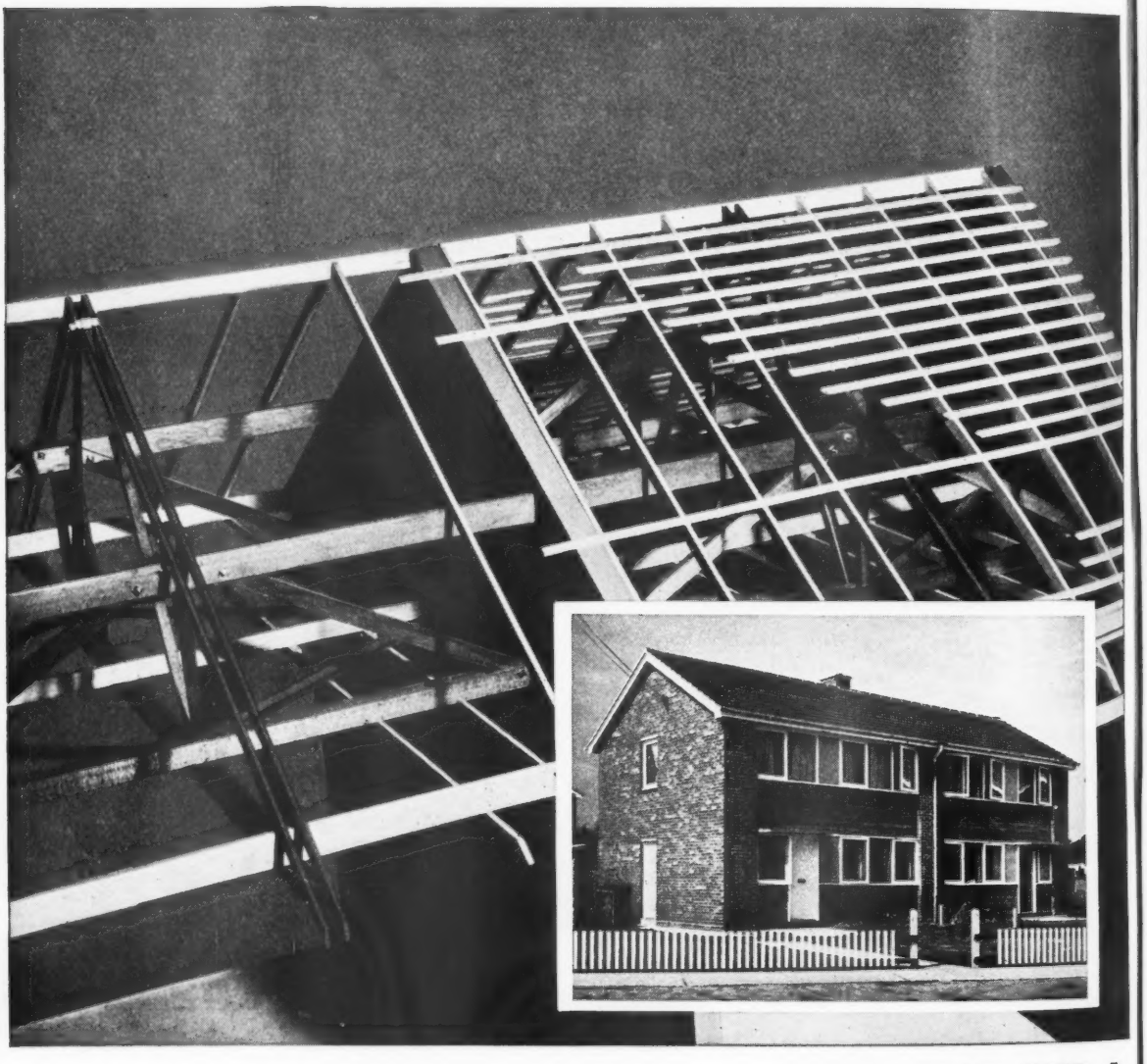

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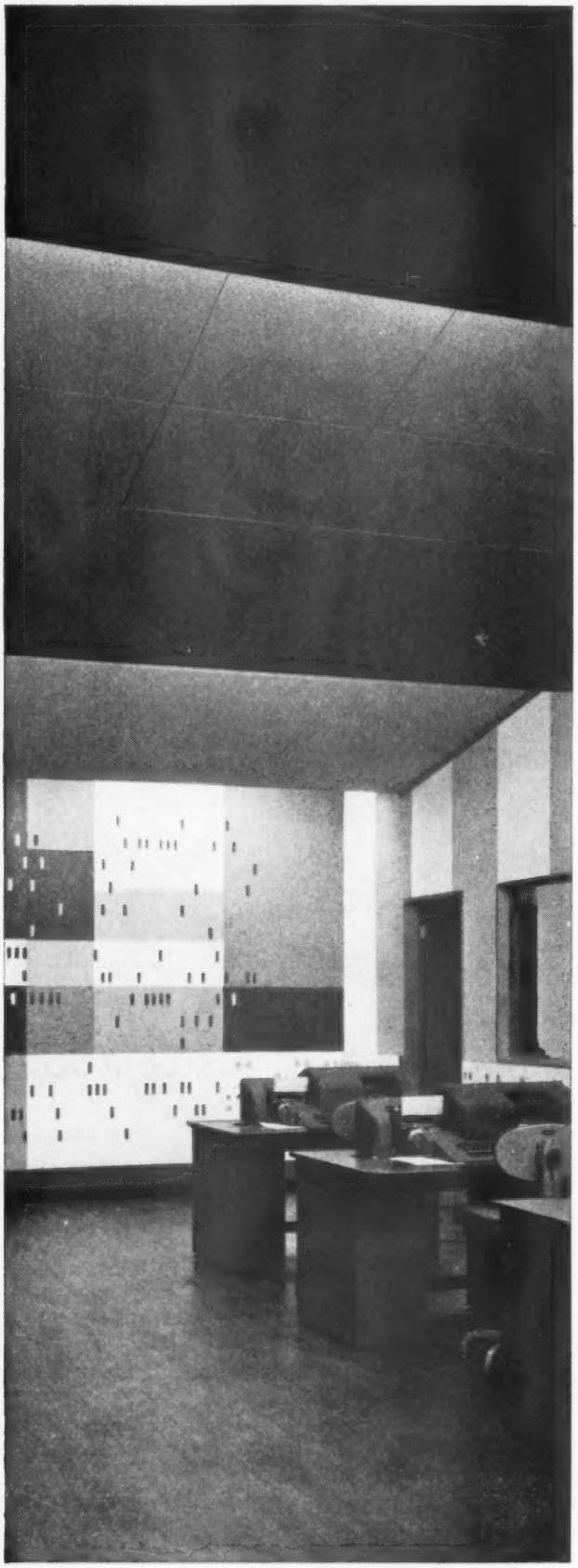

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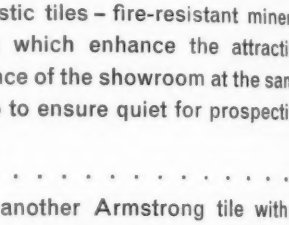
The next advertisement in this series will feature the Examination Hall of Trinity College, Dublin



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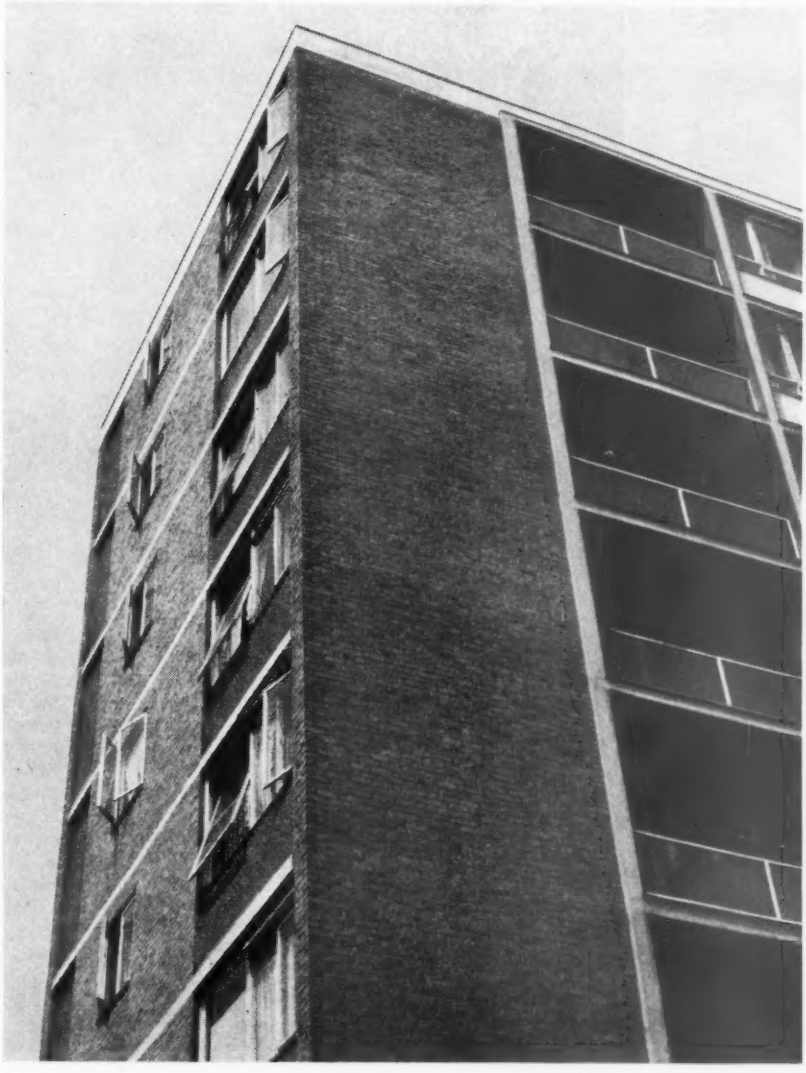
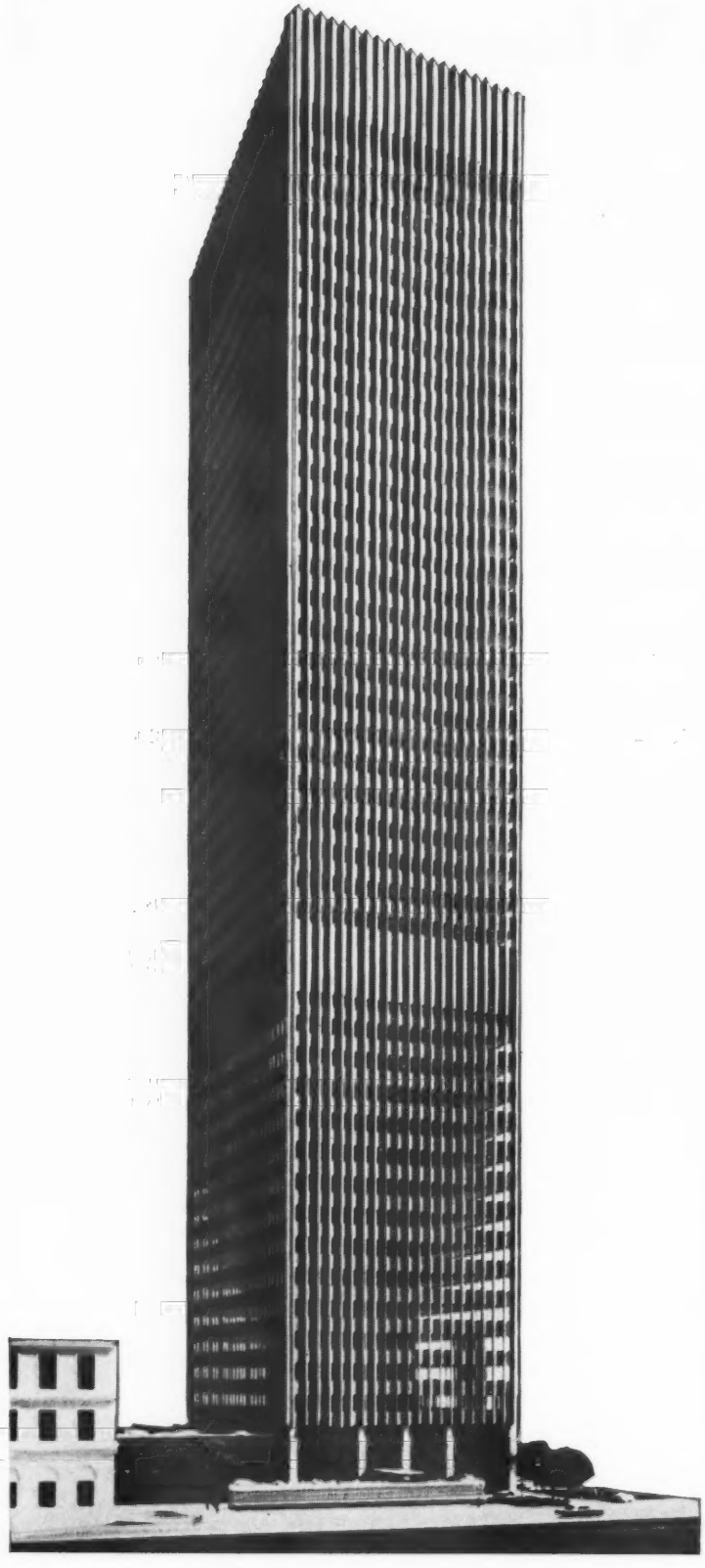


Housing for the London County Council at Matthew Street, Brixton, built in First Hard London Stocks. Architect: Hubert Bennett, F.R.I.B.A.



Stately beauty of Spoutcrag Slate

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Broughton Moor

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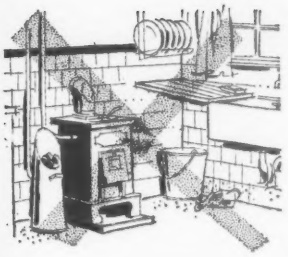
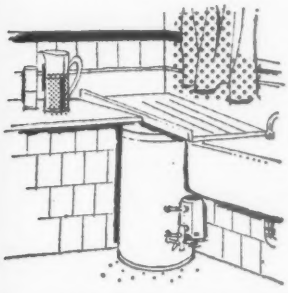
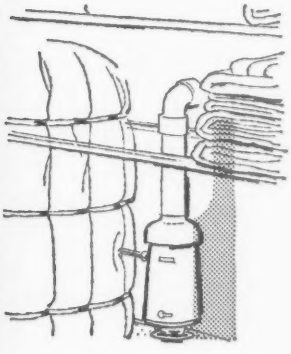
ARCHITECT: *Peter Dickinson, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa & London*







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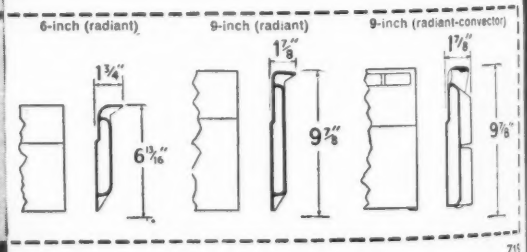

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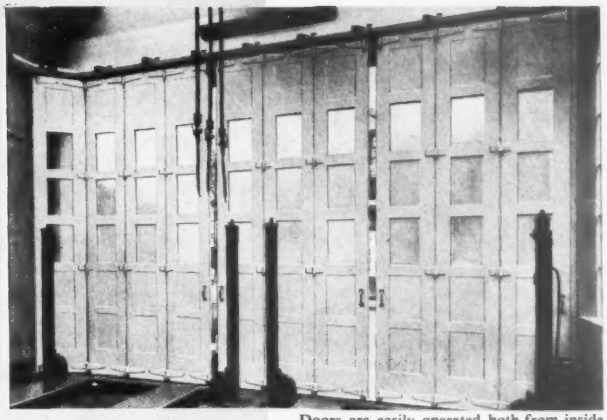

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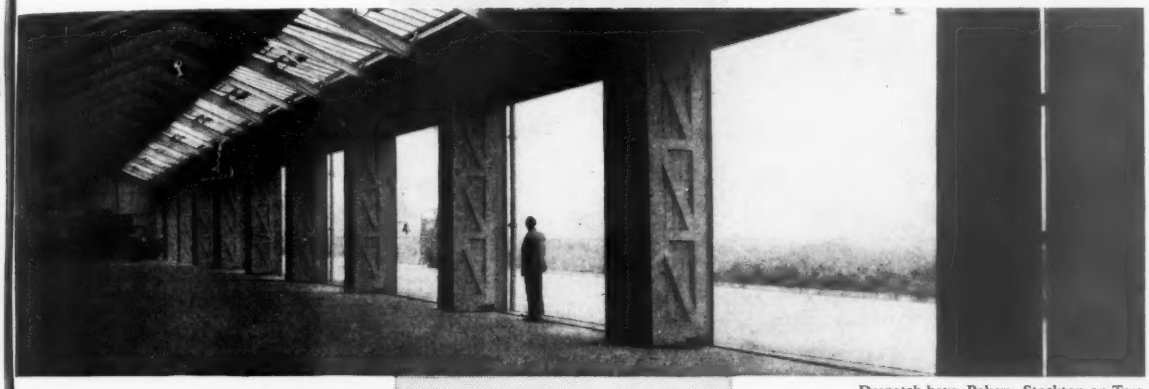
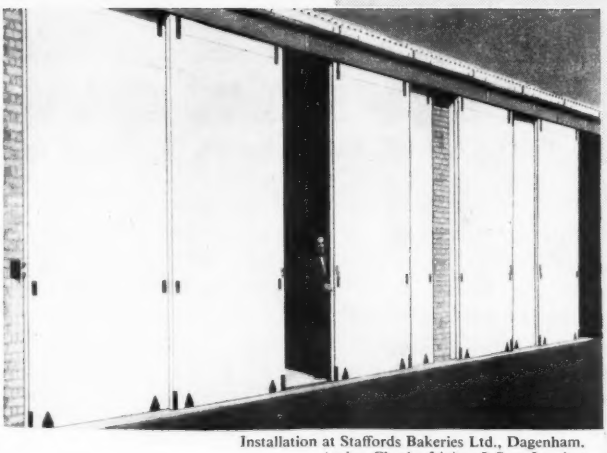


Despatch bays, Bakery, Stockton-on-Tees.
Arch.: Robert B. Clark, A.R.I.B.A., Hull



Installation at Staffords Bakeries Ltd., Dagenham.
Arch.: Charles Living & Son, London

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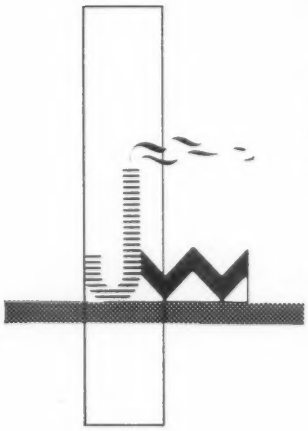

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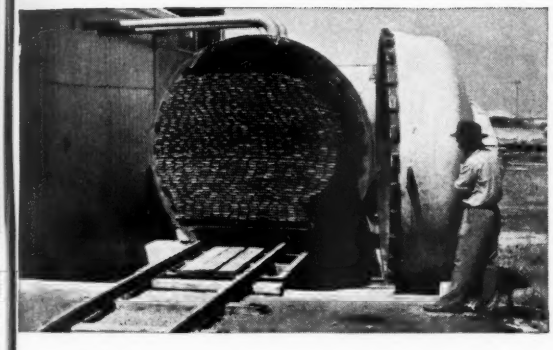

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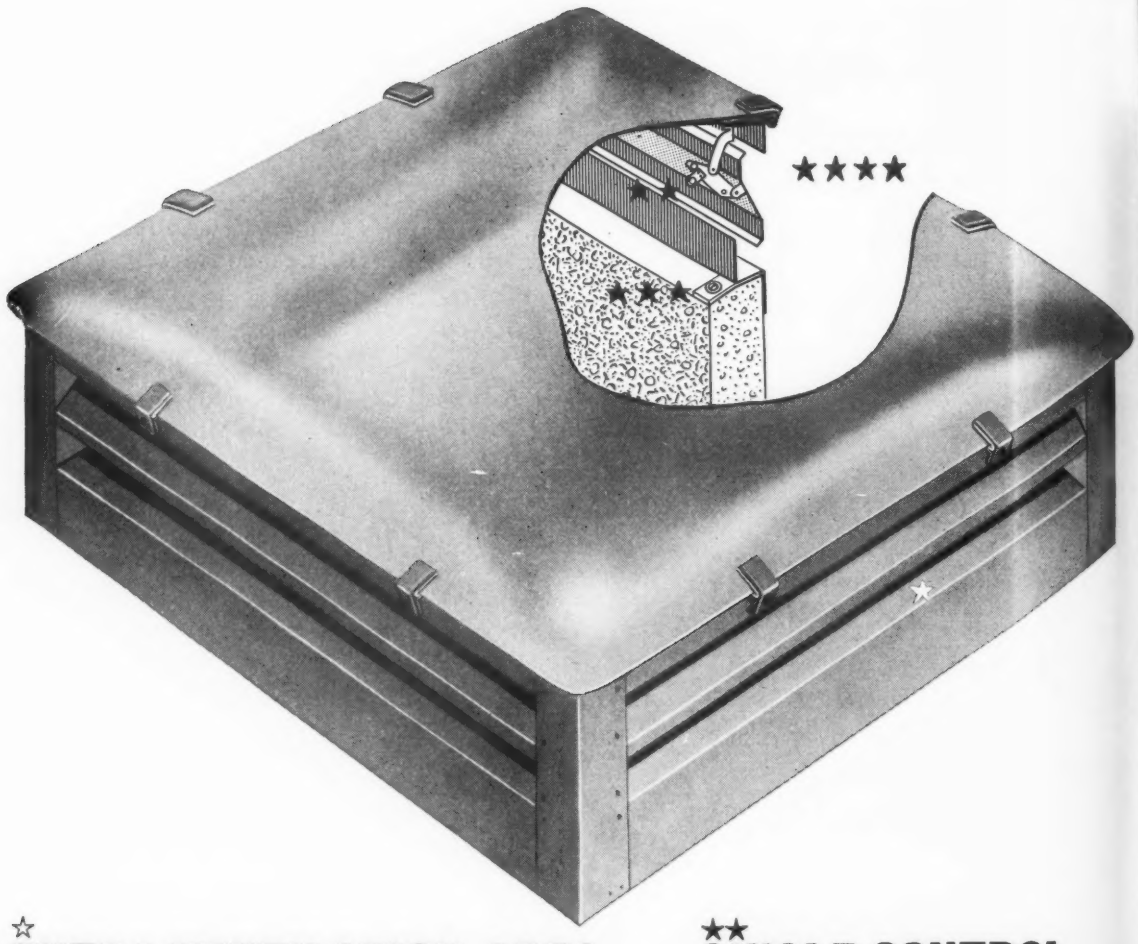

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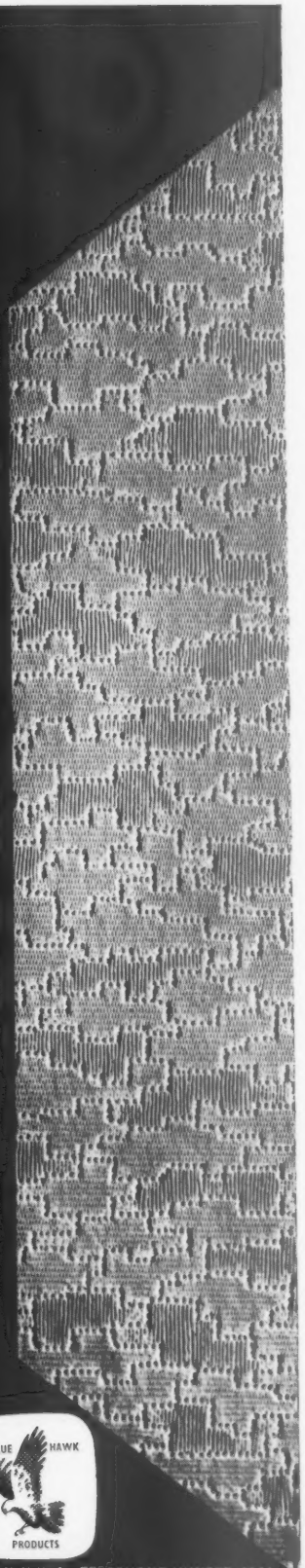

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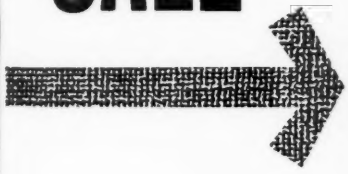

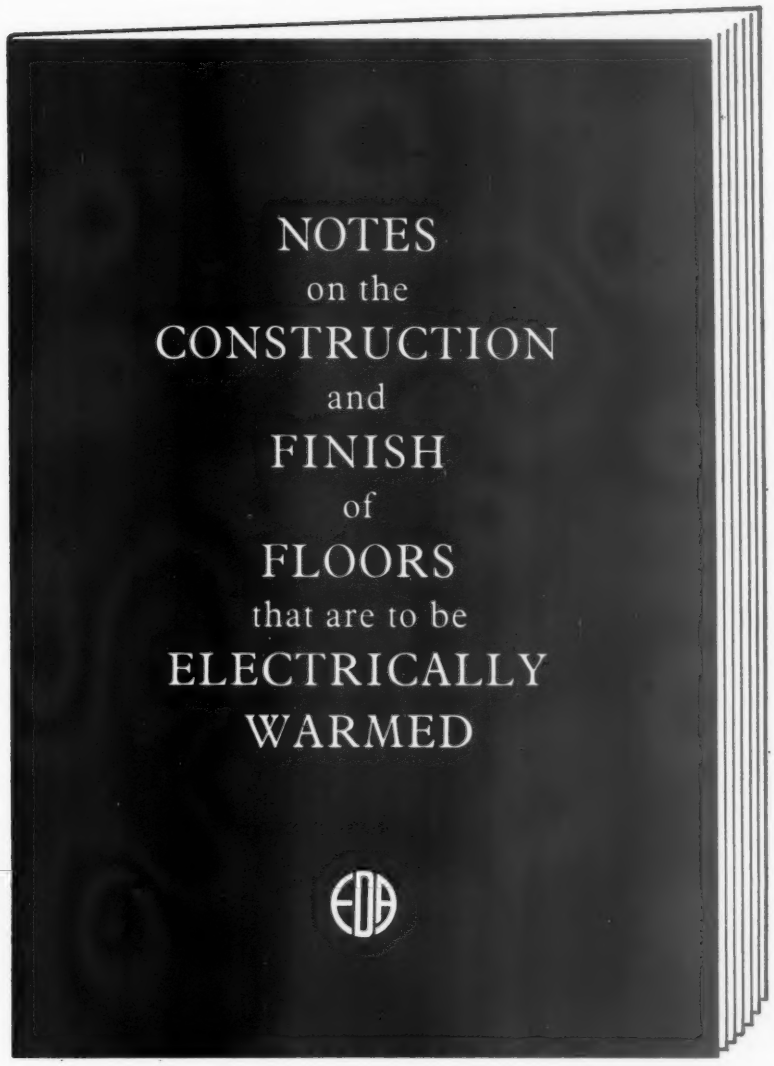

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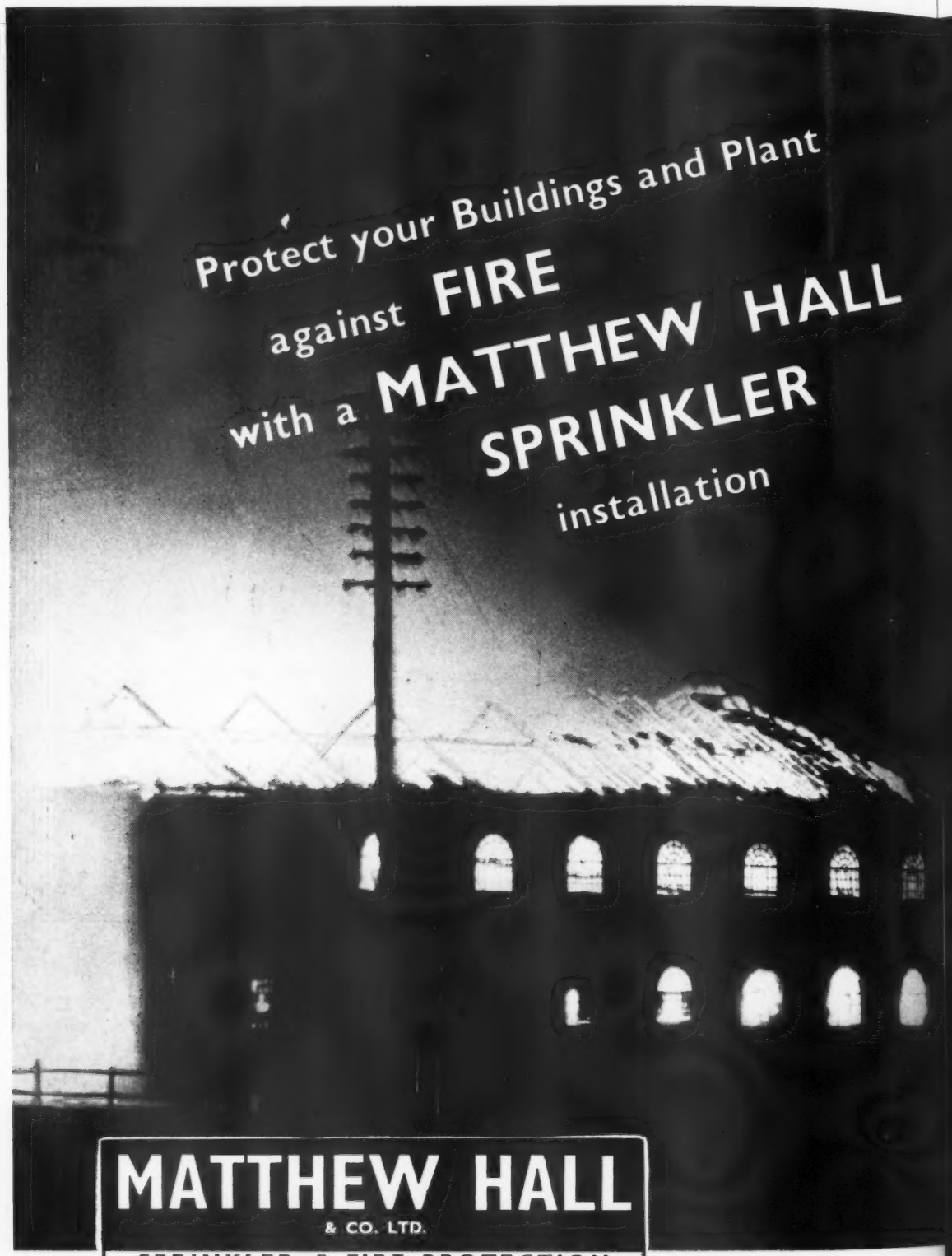

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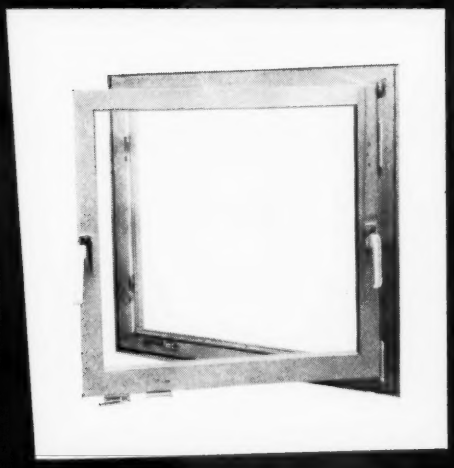

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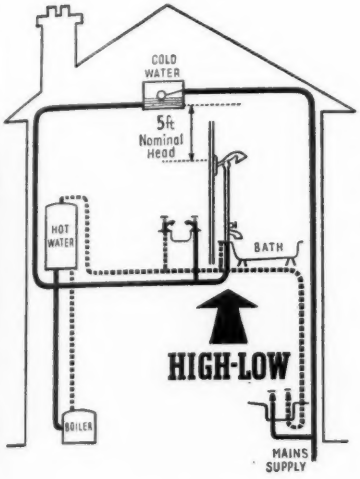

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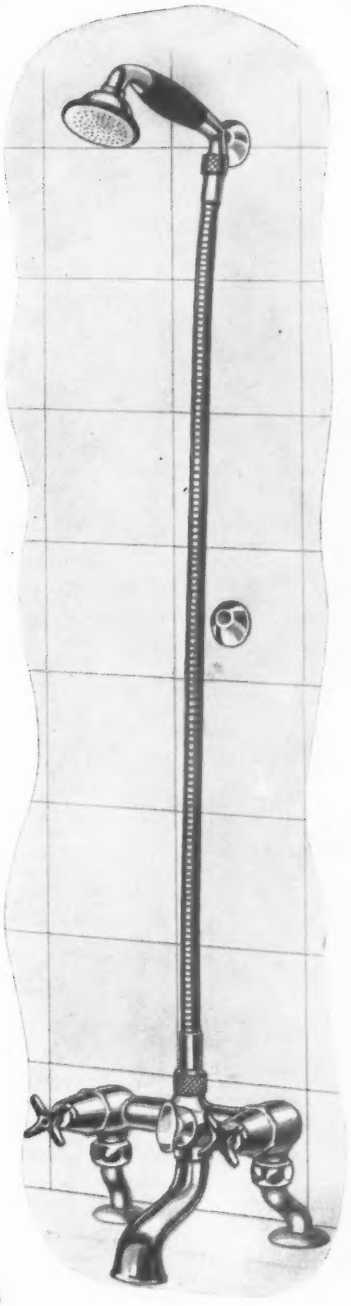

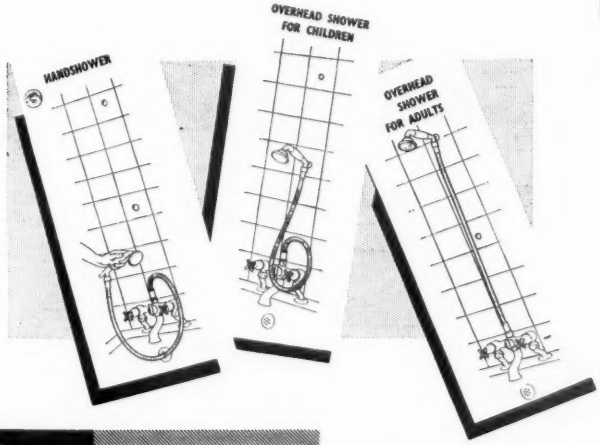

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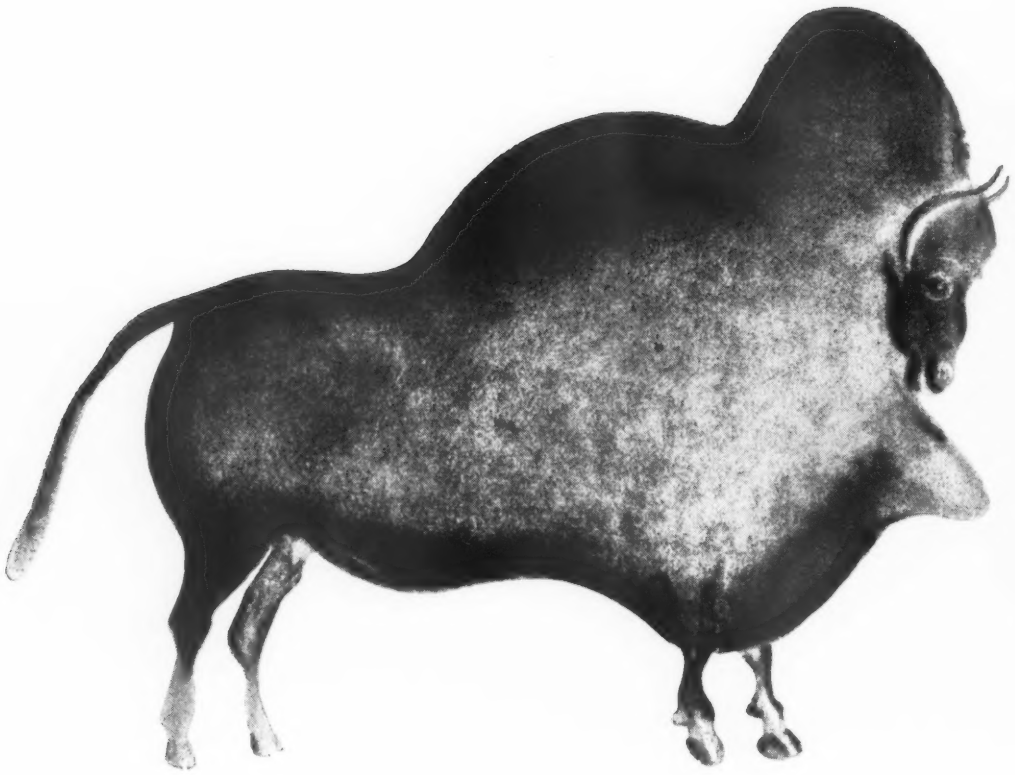

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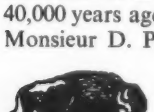
An engraving of a Bison in a cave at Font-de-Gaume, Dordogne, France. The engraving was made by Palaeolithic man of the Aurignacian period, which began about 40,000 years ago. The cave was first studied in 1901 by a Monsieur D. Peyrony, although its existence had been known long before. The significance of the drawings had not been appreciated and when the announcement was first made that they were of prehistoric origin it was greeted with marked scepticism by the scientific world. The Bison is represented in cave art more than any other animal and must have been of special significance to prehistoric man as, indeed it was to the founders of Concrete Limited when they chose a Bison as a trade mark to represent the "speed" and "strength" of precast concrete. Concrete Limited today are the largest structural precast concrete specialists in the world. London *Whitehall* 5504 Birmingham *Midland* 0331 Leeds *Leeds* 73211 Glasgow *City* 3292.



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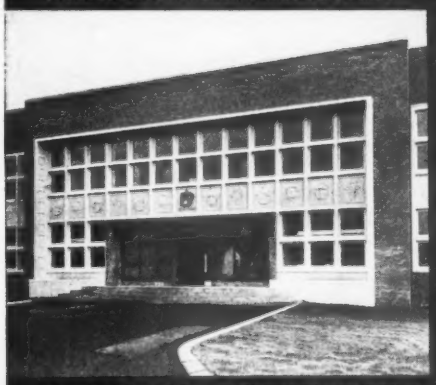
Architects: Harry W. Weedon, F.R.I.B.A., & Partners.

The Mansfield Building Society.
Architect: W. Richardson White, F.R.I.B.A.



University College of Swansea, Natural Sciences Building.
Architects: Sir Percy Thomas & Son, PP.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.B.A.

Multiple Shops, Stevenage New Town.
Architect: L. G. Vincent, A.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Stevenage Development Corporation.

St. Helens Co-operative Society.
Architect: G. S. Hay, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Manchester.

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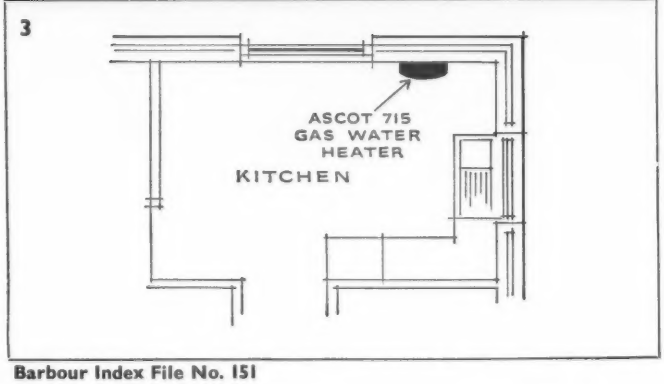

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Diary of Events

7 November, 6 pm	Special General Meeting and General Meeting.
15, 22 and 29 November, 6 pm	Series of three lectures: 'Modern Architecture: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow' by R. Furneaux Jordan [*A*].
28 November, 6 pm	Special General Meeting and General Meeting.

Cover picture
The A. N. Richards Medical Research Building, University of Pennsylvania
Architect: Louis Kahn
(*Photo: John Ebstel*)

The Need for an Intelligent Forecast

The New Commissions' Survey figures for the April–June quarter of 1961 are given on page 452 of this issue; they deserve close attention from architects. This is the first occasion since the middle of 1958 that two successive quarters have shown a fall. There has not been a major decline in commissions and the implications of the figures are not unambiguous, but the strong impression remains that the steam began to go out of the building boom at the end of 1960. Although there may still be plenty of work in hand during the last six months private owners and developers have become steadily less ready to take decisions to build. New commissions for private housing have been very sharply reduced: commissions for offices and banks also are markedly fewer. Industrial commissions, though below the boom levels of a year ago, have held up rather better.

All this was, of course, happening before the little budget statement of 25 July in which the Chancellor went out of his way to stress that demand for new building had increased, was increasing and ought to be diminished. The Chancellor's new policies will certainly reduce the flow of private commissions still further, for that was their intention. The decision to restrict official building for 1962–63 to the same volume as this year will also level off the flow of public authority commissions which were still as high in the second quarter of this year as in 1960 when they reached record levels.

This reduction in the flow of new work to architects will not begin to be felt by the contractors and their suppliers for a few months yet. Ministry of Works statistics of output in April–June were at an all time high, and new orders, though less than in the first quarter of the year, were higher than at any time in 1960 or previous years. But once the new official policies, combined with the falling trend in demand evident from the New Commissions' Survey, do begin to take effect, their influence may spread over a long period, longer perhaps than the Chancellor intends.

The restrictions on credit, the new taxes and the slowdown in public investment are, however, all policies directed to influencing the economy as a whole in its relations with the external world. Unfortunately, turning the building tap on and off is bound to cause harm, precisely because of the very long cycle of processes which intervene between the decision to build and the finished structure. Booms can only be identified by the official world after their impetus is spent; restrictions to bring things back to normal depress the industry long after it should be running freely again.

It is therefore to be hoped that the Government is serious in its intention to establish some form of planning machinery in which industry will play a major role. It is not too early to ask how plans for building will be prepared by this new organisation and how the industry and the architectural profession will be represented within it. The development plans of every other sector of the economy will include a demand for building, but it is not enough simply to aggregate these and pass them to the building industry for action. This would be little better than the present situation, for demand would still be unrelated to capacity. It is essential that the long term demand for building be assessed, at least in broad terms, and the capacity of each section of the industry related to this forecast. To meet the demands made of it parts of the industry may then need to adopt new working procedures, to increase staff, or to invest more in new capital expenditure; but they can only embark with confidence on such measures against an intelligent forecast of likely demand. The knowledge and needs of architects, engineers and quantity surveyors must be brought to bear on the planning process. Perhaps the NJCC could take the initiative here and emphasise in the official world, before views have hardened and commitments are made, that the industry must be consulted as a whole and that planning for it must take account of its complex procedure and long production processes.

All this emphasises the importance of the New Commissions' Survey as an economic indicator, and its value to architects. Its preparation places a real burden on those architects who make the returns. But without it architects would be unable to measure trends affecting them, or to demonstrate to the government or the public the present state of the building cycle. Its value is particularly great at a moment when boom may be giving way to relative slump.

RIBA Topics

SfB/UDC Building Filing Manual

Recommendations for standard practice in preclassification and filing are given in the RIBA's SfB/UDC Building Filing Manual which is to be published at the end of October. Easy reference to trade and technical literature is dependent upon a first-class filing system which enables manufacturers to preclassify catalogues and pamphlets. The RIBA has advocated the adoption of a standard system of classification for many years. Such a system has to be practical in use for both large and small architects' offices and has to be widely adopted. For a long time it seemed that latter condition could not be met. In 1959 a RIBA committee was convened and evidence was given by Mr Dargan Bullivant [*A*] who was then Architects' Journal Research Fellow. He reported on the work of an international committee studying filing systems. As a result the Institute became an associate member of CIB (International Council for Building) to enable Mr Bullivant officially to represent the RIBA on the International Building Classification Committee which is responsible in part to CIB. IBCC studied 55 systems of classification before recommending the SfB system. In 1960 the adoption of SfB became part of the Institute's official policy.

The SfB system originated in Sweden about 12 years ago; the letters SfB come from the Swedish name for the committee that created it. The copyright for the SfB tables is controlled by CIB, through its members. In this country and in parts of the Commonwealth where there are no CIB members the RIBA is responsible. It is essential to the success of the system that its interpretation is standardised and any queries concerning its adoption should be sent to the RIBA Technical Information Service. The SfB/UDC Building Filing Manual is the only authoritative English description of the system and its use for preclassification and filing. No alterations can be made to the SfB tables without the approval of IBCC and no alterations whatsoever are to be made before 1965. SfB can also be used for classifying drawing, bills of quantities, specifications and so on but as yet no recommendations have been published.

In order to avoid confusion architects, manufacturers and others, who have pioneered the adoption of the system and are using it in their offices, are advised to check with the new Manual.

The contents of the RIBA's SfB/UDC Filing Manual are as follows:

Preface by L. M. Giertz, Chairman of the International Building Information Committee of CIB.

Introduction by R. T. Walters [*A*], past Chairman of the RIBA's Technical Information Committee.

How to use the manual, a description of the system and how to use the manual in applying it.

SfB/UDC Main Tables, the most fully developed description of the SfB tables and their concordance with the Universal Decimal Classification yet published, which has been approved by FID (International Federation for Documentation). It is specifically intended for the classification of trade and technical literature.

Alphabetical Subject Index giving SfB references for some 8,000 building items.

Appendix giving the three SfB tables upon which the SfB/UDC filing system is based and also the main UDC divisions.

Bibliography giving a selection of publications on classification and filing

The SfB/UDC Building Filing Manual is available from the RIBA Technical Information Service, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London, W1. Size A4, price 36*s*. An order form is enclosed in this issue of the JOURNAL.

Eero Saarinen

The JOURNAL records with regret the death on 1 September of Eero Saarinen. The photograph above was taken last year at the US Embassy, Grosvenor Square, and the following appreciation has been written by Mr C. S. Mardall [*F*] who collaborated with him on this building.

'The unexpected and sudden death of Eero Saarinen at the age of 51 after a brain operation came as a great shock to his many friends. His equally famous father, Eliel Saarinen, an RIBA gold medallist, left Finland for America in the early '20s when Eero was a boy of eleven or thereabouts. The opportunities and scope which Finland had to offer in those days were limited. However, few people know of the difficulties and hardships which Eliel Saarinen suffered before he met his millionaire client, E. Booth, who commissioned him to build Cranbrook University, where he became its spiritual head and leader until his death in 1950.

'Eero Saarinen was brought up in an atmosphere of intensely hard work and many creative activities. Several well-known architects and sculptors, notably Carl Milles, were to teach or study at Cranbrook. He was himself a tremendously hard worker and his boundless energy and zest for life enabled him to achieve so much in a comparatively short lifetime.

'Eliel Saarinen's influence on his son continued to be very strong and this probably accounts for the occasional return to an architecture of "applied ornamentation" – as seen in the London Embassy Building. Frank Lloyd Wright, Alvar Aalto and Eliel Saarinen were the only modern architects in who's work Eero showed any interest.

'It is intensely sad to think that this versatile and brilliant architect should have died when so many years of creative work lay ahead of him.'

Standards and Values in Motor-Age Towns

The fifth Rees Jeffreys Triennial Lecture will be given under the auspices of the Town Planning Institute by Mr Colin D. Buchanan, BSC., AMICE, MTPI [*A*], at the RIBA on 26 October at 6 pm, preceded by tea at 5.30. The meeting is open to visitors and no tickets are required.

Mr Buchanan is Chairman of the RIBA Design and Planning Committee.

Public Lectures on Architecture at the RIBA

Mr R. Furneaux Jordan, AA DIPL. [*A*], is to give a series of three talks under the title 'Modern Architecture: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow' at the RIBA during November. The lectures are designed *not* for architects but for laymen: to interest people in their environment, to give them an insight into what architects are trying to achieve and the kind of problems they have to solve. Members are therefore asked to mention the talks to their clients and non-architect friends and urge them to attend.

These lectures are the first that the Royal Institute has arranged for the general public and are in the nature of an experiment which if successful will be repeated. The talks are being widely publicised and the RIBA hope that they will appeal to members of other professions as well as those concerned with management, business, education, the social services, etc. It is planned to make the lectures available in printed form, for a small charge, after they have been given.

Admission is by ticket only to be obtained beforehand: series of three lectures 6*s*. and tickets for single lectures 2*s*. 6*d*., from The Secretary, RIBA. If applying by post envelopes should be marked 'Public Lectures' in top left-hand corner.

Building in Twenty Years' Time

One hundred young architects, quantity surveyors, and builders held a conference last month in Cambridge, the first of its kind, to discuss the problems that are likely to face the building industry by 1981.

Mr John Wood, an economist, showed that the building industry is at present attracting some £1,700 million per year, two-fifths of the national capital investment. This total expenditure is likely to increase by 70 per cent over the next 20 years, whilst the available man-power will only increase by 5 per cent despite our rising population. The output per man must increase by two-thirds.

The conference was then addressed by Mr Donald Gibson, Director General of Works, War Office, Mr David Woodbine Parish, a director of Bovis Ltd., and Mr Peter Grafton, a leading exponent of cost-planning.

After detailed discussion it was concluded that, to meet the situation in 20 years' time, the men on building sites will be highly skilled, white-coated technicians, assembling factory-made standardised components. These components will be high quality, self-finished units, manufactured to fine tolerances on a standard module appropriate to the needs of the common market. Within this imposed discipline, the architect can design an infinite variety of buildings to satisfy all aesthetic and functional requirements of the community.

Radical changes are essential, not only in the organisation of the whole building industry, of which the professional consultants are a vital part, but also in the application of Government regulations and policy. Industry must know the community's requirements and be able to plan a continuous programme for many years ahead, in order to increase its efficiency and to cut the cost.

Joint education of all those concerned in the design and erection of a building is imperative, if we are to achieve the degree of co-ordination required. The building industry must attract the best brains of the country on a scale commensurate with its share of the national investment.

ABS Ball, Cheshire

The Manchester Society of Architects is organising a Ball in aid of the Architects Benevolent Society to be held at Mere Golf and Country Club, Cheshire, on 2 November from 8 pm–1 am. There will be dancing, tombola, supper and bridge.

Tickets, price two guineas each, are obtainable from the Manchester SA, The Manchester Building Centre Ltd, 115 Portland Street, Manchester 1.

New Commissions for Private Architects April — June, 1961

Some of the implications of the new commissions statistics for April–June 1961 are discussed in the leading article, and this commentary is therefore shorter than in previous quarters. The usual tables and charts are given opposite and on page 454.

The estimated total value of new commissions in the second quarter of 1961 was £253 million compared with £282 million in the first quarter of the year and £271 million in the same period a year ago. This represents a fall of 10 per cent over the first quarter of the year and of 7 per cent over the second quarter of 1960. Since tender prices have risen in the past year and architects have presumably taken some, if not full, account of this in their estimates of the value of new commissions, the actual volume of new building commissioned compared with a year ago has probably fallen by 9 – 10 per cent rather than the 7 per cent shown in Table 1.

The second quarter of the year normally shows a fall in relation to the first quarter and the current position is not a major decline; in 1959 and again in 1960 the second quarter showed a fall in relation to the first quarter of 17 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. Nevertheless, this is the first time since the middle of 1958 that two successive quarters have shown a fall in the total value of new commissions; it strongly suggests that the boom in new commissions ended with 1960 and that a period of decline has now set in.

The detailed figures in Table 2 show the pattern of changes among the different types of building. Commissions for public authorities have risen to £82 million, 19 per cent above the figures for the first quarter of the year and 14 per cent above the same period in 1960, and within this total, commissions for public housing at £22 million are back to a high level. Commissions for private clients have, however, fallen sharply to a total of £171 million, 20 per cent less than in the first quarter and 14 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1960.

The survey results for the first quarter of the year showed that public authority commissions had fallen (compared with the first and last quarters of 1960), and private commissions, excluding housing, had risen a little. (Housing, which was far below the figures for the last quarter of 1960, had pulled the total of private commissions into an overall fall.) The partial reversal of these trends in the April–June quarter suggests that public authorities were able to start all of their 1960–61 programmes well before the end of that year and have now made a vigorous start on their programmes for the next financial year; and that the decline in commissions from private owners and developers, which started last quarter in housing, is now spreading to other sectors.

Private housing, at £48 million, shows the lowest quarterly total since mid-1958 and commissions for private offices and banks have also fallen sharply, being now only a half of what they were both last quarter and a year ago. These reductions suggest that plans for speculative property development as a whole were tending to decline during the second quarter of the year.

Commissions for other commercial and miscellaneous buildings have fallen also but are still above the general level

Table 1 Estimated value of new work for which private architects were appointed

	1959	Change over previous quarter	Change over same quarter of 1958	1960	Change over previous quarter	Change over same quarter of 1959	1961	Change over previous quarter	Change over same quarter of 1960
	£ million	%	%	£ million	%	%	£ million	%	%
First quarter	267	+41	− 5	361	+34	+35	282	−14	−22
Second quarter	222	−17	− 2	271	−25	+22	253	−10	− 7
Third quarter	225	+ 1	+60	276	+ 2	+25			
Fourth quarter	270	+20	+42	329	+19	+22			

Table 2 New commissions for private architects analysed by type of building

£ million

Type of Building	1959				1960				1961	
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
New Housing										
For public authorities	17	28	13	13	18	17	33	16	13	22
For private owners and developers	77	57	68	74	108	54	67	107	62	48
	94	85	81	87	126	71	100	123	75	70
Other new buildings										
Private industrial building	46	32	30	55	54	54	36	39	39	43
Private offices and banks	21	14	15	31	20	37	24	31	36	18
Other commercial and miscellaneous buildings for private clients	63	37	41	38	54	46	57	37	61	54
Educational (public and private)	26	34	23	27	56	31	27	44	38	31
Other buildings for public authorities	17	20	35	32	51	32	32	55	33	37
Total, new commissions	267	222	225	270	361	271	276	329	282	253
For public authorities	53	65	61	61	110	72	80	88	69	82
For private owners and developers	214	157	164	209	251	199	196	241	213	171

Table 3 New commissions for private architects analysed by region, based on the location of the architect's office

£ million

Region	1959				1960				1961	
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
London and Middlesex	117	79	102	103	128	114	101	126	104	98
Home Counties	32	21	33	26	59	28	40	39	42	31
South Western	14	14	11	15	24	11	22	27	17	24
Midlands	27	27	22	31	39	41	27	28	31	24
North Eastern	24	27	22	30	38	22	35	47	33	27
North Western	23	25	23	33	42	19	19	31	30	28
Total, England	237	193	213	238	330	235	244	298	257	232
Scotland	25	23	7	26	22	28	27	23	20	15
Total, Great Britain	267	222	225	270	361	271	276	329	282	253

for 1959 and 1960. Only private commissions for industrial building have held their own, with a moderate rise over the estimate for the first quarter of the year, though they are still below the high levels which obtained at the end of 1959 and in the first half of 1960.

The regional position is shown in Table 3. All regions except the South West have suffered a fall in total commissions, the sharpest reductions, of approximately 25 per cent below the first quarter's figures, occurring in the Home Counties, the Midlands and Scotland. Within some regions, however, the level is above that reached in the second quarter of 1960; this is most apparent in the North East and North West Regions, which have increases of 23 per cent and 47 per cent respectively.

Large firms have lost more ground than the small and medium firms this quarter. Compared both with last quarter and with the corresponding period a year ago, the estimated value of new commissions for large firms (firms with 11 or more architectural staff) is 15–20 per cent less. It is noticeable that within this overall reduction the large firms have suffered a more than proportionate reduction in new commissions for private housing. The small and medium firms appear to have held their position, small reductions over the estimated values for the first quarter of the year still leaving them slightly above their position a year ago.

In value terms the ratio of cancelled or postponed work to all new commissions was 1 : 14, less than in the first quarter of the year when the ratio was 1 : 10.

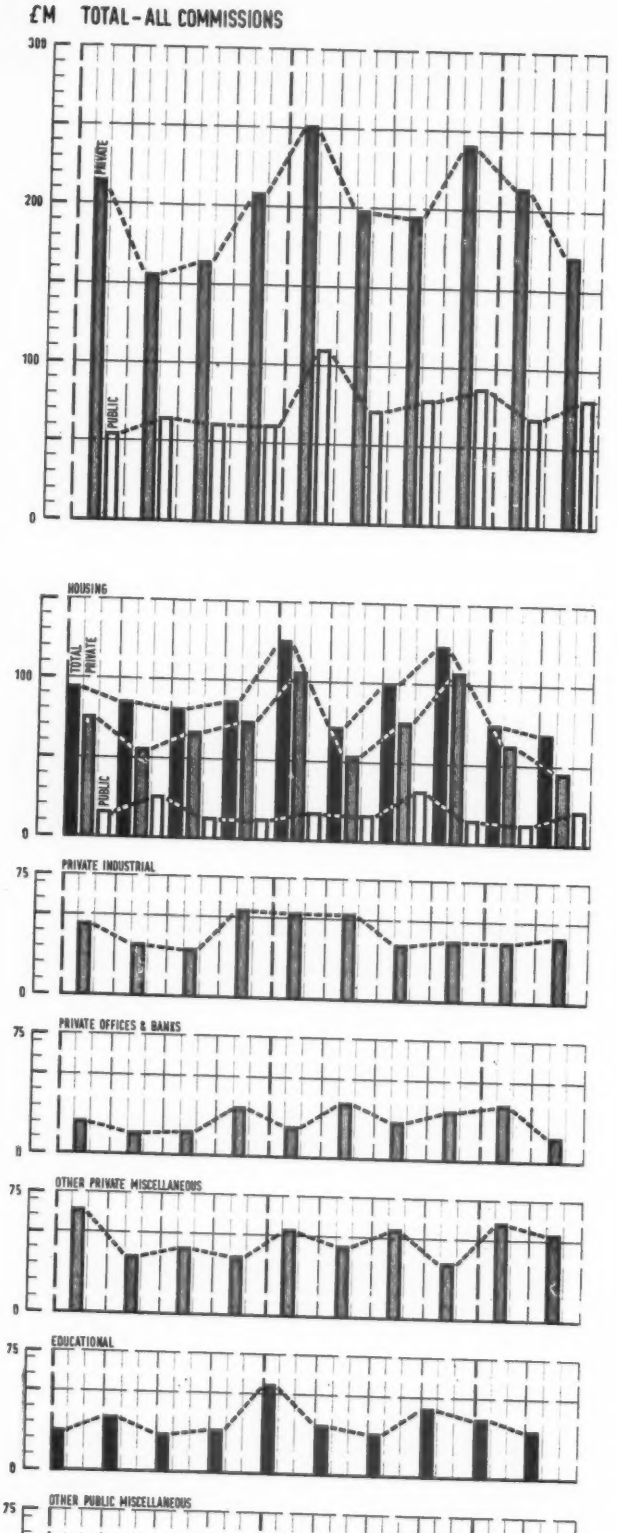

FIG 1: ANALYSIS OF NEW COMMISSIONS FOR PRIVATE ARCHITECTS BY TYPE OF BUILDING

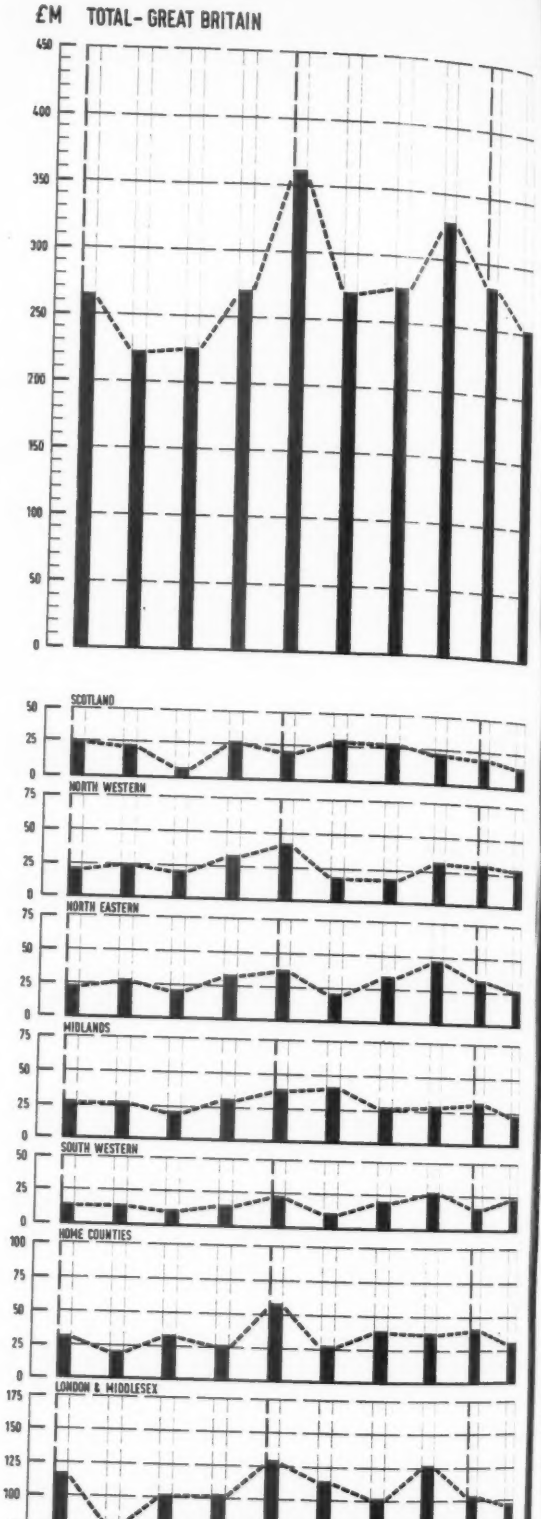

FIG 2: ANALYSIS OF NEW COMMISSIONS FOR PRIVATE ARCHITECTS BY LOCATION OF ARCHITECTS' OFFICE

Architecture the Catalyst:

The Architect and the Problem of Cultural Integration

By Gilbert Herbert, M ARCH., DIP. TP, MIA, ARAIA [*A*]

'Perhaps architecture can become the catalyst that will bend the seeming irreconcilable elements and imbalance and help precipitate the homogeneous new balance that society so sorely needs.'

George Fred Keck.

The starting-point of this discussion is that all is not well with the world. This conclusion is reached in the diverse but equally probing discussions of seminar and coffee bar; it is the frequent burden of academic lectures and soap-box harangue; it is the verdict both of the yellow press and of responsible journalism; it is the moral drawn in the popular magazines and the more esoteric journals. The kaleidoscope of fact and opinion whirls, and the resultant picture of the world is depressingly chaotic. Whatever one's standpoint, whatever one's sources of information, whatever one's frame of reference, one's image of civilisation in the 20th century reveals disruption in all spheres: political, social, economic, racial, linguistic, cultural, religious.

The cold war has become a permanent institution and we seem committed to an indefinite future of hostility and tension. The barriers between man and man, the iron and bamboo curtains, the ideological cleavages, and the fundamental conflicts of economic interests seem to have become entrenched features of our lives.

The monolithic cohesion of the empire has gone, to be replaced by the unstable atomism of emerging nationalism.

How many tongues do the people of the world speak? How many frontier posts are there, how many customs barriers, how many currencies, how many systems of weights and measures? Every national flag that flies, every passport, visa, carnet, triptych, tariff, import quota, export license, currency control, every change in the rule of the road, even every British spanner which fails to fit an American bolt bespeaks another aspect of the inherent tribalism of world structure.

Let us not be beguiled into thinking that tribalism is altogether a good thing. Let us not be seduced by the myth of the noble savage, nor by Engels's eulogy of the social unity of the tribe. Such unity was achieved at the cost of inter-tribal antagonisms leading to mutual destruction; and if the glory of Athens was the result of such tribalism, so even more directly was the disaster of the Peloponnesian wars. . . .

It is because of the narrowing down of the area of unity that our world now presents a picture of disintegration. It appears to be breaking up into ever smaller fragments, ever more isolated particles. Are we in the process of reducing to the ultimate unit, man alone and afraid?

It would appear in the very nature of a modern industrialised society to encourage a separating out of elements, because of its ever-growing demand for specialised knowledge and specialised skills. . . .

It is not only in the sciences that specialisation would appear to increase with the advance of knowledge. In the liberal arts, too, which are at the core of a broad education, specialisation abounds. The story about the professor of 18th-century English history who could not deal with George IV as his reign extended into the 19th century is perhaps apocryphal, but it highlights a disintegrating process of learning which is, alas, only too real. It is this narrowing of the field of knowledge which stipulates that the study of a 4th-century Roman basilica is the work of an archaeologist, but a 4th-century Early Christian basilican church in Rome is the work of an architectural historian. Of course, these rigid limitations of scope are necessary if the field of study is to be penetrated in depth, and all scholars are faced with the alternative of intensive or extensive study.

This, as I have written elsewhere, is the razor's edge of specialisation: 'On the one hand, in the face of an ever-growing sum of human knowledge, if (specialisation) is an essential, selective path to the grasping of general truths; on the other hand, a narrowly conceived training can lead to the sort of professional man whom Ortega called the new barbarian, more learned and less cultured than ever before. The paradox of specialisation is that it is an incomparable means to attaining a deep and intensive understanding of life, while at the same time it contains the seeds of the potential fragmentisation of our culture.'[1]

Cultural fragmentisation is perhaps one of the most serious aspects of the malaise of our times for it stems from the barriers in thought and feeling which isolate us one from the other. . . .

There are obvious schisms, deep and penetrating, in the cultural sphere. In art we have the same experience of cultured and intelligent art lovers at each other's throats in baffled animosity. . . . There would appear to be a total lack of understanding which is terribly frustrating to the protagonists: and the key-note of all criticism today is anger arising out of frustration.

Particularly do we see this in architecture. Architecture is an admirable case study of cultural disintegration for it is a mirror which reveals the characteristics of an age in clear, sharp light. 'In the state of building at any period', Lewis Mumford wrote, 'one may discover in legible script the complicated processes and changes that are taking place within civilisation itself.'[2] Architecture is the mirror of the age and if the picture of civilisation which it reflects is confused and diverse, perhaps it is partly because architecture itself is multi-faceted. Many indeed are the faces of archi-

tecture. We are plagued by a plethora of *Architectural Review*-coined labels. We are confused by an infinity of isms; and while we are aware that this is partly mere journalistic cleverness, yet we must concede that modern architecture has and is exfoliating – or perhaps disintegrating – into those diverse manifestations which we compartmentalise as functionalism, futurism, constructivism, romanticism, eclecticism, empiricism, brutalism, even bowellism. This is the pack of cards, with such intricate combinations as neo-libertism or compositional rigorism, with which we play the game of building today.

For a decade or more we have seen the finest of Italian architects, the most articulate of Italian critics, expending their energies in a polemical battle between the rationalists and the organicists. For a decade or more we have seen Italian architects, as Gardner-Medwin has pointed out,[3] abandoning the disciplines of functionalism and seeking personal solutions of façade and form, giving to architectural expression the arbitrariness and ephemerality of the world of fashion. Consequently, it is in Italy that we find the poles of architectural extremism separating out.

If it is in England that the theories of diversification are most determinedly pursued, if it is in Italy that the pioneering of architectural diversification emerges, then it is in the United States – perhaps because of the extensive scale of building operations – that the massive consolidation of architectural chaos has taken place. Any survey of current American work[4] shows no single manifestation of a contemporary architecture, but representative buildings of every current architectural attitude and fashion accumulating in a diversity which astounds us.

Architectural individualism runs rampant. In addition to the innumerable major movements, . . . 'minor private disciplines and personal dogma under the broad umbrella of beautiful aspirations are as numerous as ever. . . . The disciplines are all more or less expedient, all more or less individual, sophisticated techniques for reaching up to – to what? . . . The intellectual rat race is faster now. Everyone would like to be a one-man *avant-garde*. . .?'[5] Reaching up to what?, asks Boyd, and this is the great architectural enigma of our age, underlining in specific terms Albert Einstein's aphorism that 'perfection of tools and confusion of aims are characteristic of our times'.[6]

It has been cogently argued by G. M. Kallman[7] that it is this obscuring of long distance aims which has deviated a generation of younger architects from the pursuit of ultimate objectives to the solution of immediate problems. Action replaces vision for the generation of angry young architects. Perhaps blind action is characteristic for the angry young men appear often to be rebels against, rather than protagonists for, some ideal, aim or objective. They are angry, and with reason, against parents, teachers, and any adult in authority who is collectively responsible for the mess the world finds itself in. They are angry against the squares (and tee-squares) of the older generation, and unless they can become rebels with a cause they will degenerate into architectural delinquency.

The phrase *young men* is misleading, for anger implies an attitude which affects men of all ages. Hence we have Philip Johnson, an architect mature in age and experience, expressing the restlessness of the times. He says, in an interview with *Time* magazine, that 'we are all rebelling . . . but we have picked different ways to rebel against the modern movement . . . architecture is moving not in one direction but many. The result may be chaos but there could also be more excitement'.[8] Johnson rationalises and romanticises this implied lack of direction, and becomes a powerful champion of the new *laissez-faire*. 'But once more whither away? The international style is dying and the *Architectural Review* is looking for a new compelling unifying slogan. But if we live in an age when we do not like "compelling slogans", or styles, or disciplines, or even capital letters, can't we just wander around aimlessly? "The world is so full of a number of things": and so forth. I am free to admit that I love in my work to comment on history. The Italians like funny shapes; I don't like them, but who am I? The English like the Jaoul houses. Paul Rudolf likes Ronchamp. More power to them. We are going through a foggy chaos; let us enjoy the multiplicity of it all. . . .'[9]

There is something virile and vigorous about the angry young men: they are all noise and action, but out of the violence we anticipate the explosion of a new creativity. There is something pathetic about the angry old men: and their protests are often compounded of disillusion, weariness, nostalgia and romanticism. They seek not a way towards but an escape, not only from the present but from the implications of the future. As Johnson escapes into historicism, so Hudnut escapes into romanticism. 'We have need of symbols', he cries. 'On that sea of loneliness upon which our sciences have set us adrift symbols are the masts to which we cling.'[10] What pathos is here!

Whether the multiplicity of forms is the resultant of original genius, competitive individualism, the exhibitionism of frustration, or the rudderless wilfulness of disillusion, whatever the causes the consequent divergence of architectural attitudes is alarming. What will a latter day historian make of it all as he tries to piece together the architectural history of the 20th century in the light of current criticism? What will he make of the *Architectural Review*'s series 'Stocktaking 1960' which presents as the outcome of a series of discussions complete divergence as to what architecture is, how it relates to the world we live in, even as to who is to produce it. What will he make of the Progressive Architecture Symposium on 'The state of architecture in the '60s', which leads to 'a very unanimous agreement that confusion amounting to chaos exists in architecture today'.[11] What will a latter day archaeologist make of it all as he excavates the ruins of the twentieth century, and brings to light the diversity of its 'foggy chaos'? On the basis of the architectural evidence ranging from rustic to urbane, structurally archaic to technologically sophisticated, geometrically disciplined to explosively spontaneous; on this basis how could he postulate any image of a coherent society. Can Falling Waters, the Dymaxion house, the Farnsworth house, and Johansen's gunite conceits represent the same technological era, and are they from the same age of man as Cape Cod cottage and Cape Dutch mansion, pseudo-Tudor and neo-Georgian? Does this diversity of building represent divergences that cleave our culture?

The picture of diversification which we have been drawing would seem to indicate innate tendencies to disintegration in all spheres – political, social, spiritual, cultural. There seems in this picture to be no common denominator in the aims, hopes, feelings, and desires of mankind. This may be patently and demonstrably absurd, but what is very real is the difficulty that one man has in communicating his objectives in an understandable form to his fellow man. Perhaps it is true, as a radio play once averred, that there is no conversation between us, only parallel – but unheard – monologues. The critical problem for mankind is the problem of mutual understanding, and basic to any understanding is the need for communication.[12]

As individuals we each have our own unique purposes derived from the code-script of our genes, perhaps the only basis of permanence in the world. The world which we perceive is perceived in terms of this unique purpose and also in terms of our own unique background of experience. It has been argued[13] that as all perception depends thus upon unique experience and purpose no two men perceive the universe in the same way. We are thus all unique individuals with our own private vision. Yet, as Smuts tells us: 'Pure individualism is a misleading abstraction; the individual become conscious of himself only in society.'[14]

Society as a co-operating organism poses the question of communication – or in Kelley's phrase, communion – between individuals. Communion is defined as 'the appreciation so far as possible of the position, point of view, and attitude of others', and is regarded as essential to any sharing of purpose. To achieve communion channels of communication must be established. Communion on a broad basis demands universal media of communication.[15]

If anyone has realised the potentials of universal channels of communication it is, alas, the man of commerce; and mass media of advertising, particularly in the press and television, rely more and more upon the reiterative communication of ideas. Mass communication of this sort, unfortunately, is a corruption of our aims for it brings about not communion but conformity. It brings about not appreciation of the other man's point of view which is our definition of communion, but acceptance without understanding through coercion, which is conformity.

This is a critical stage in our thesis. We have generally as a cultural pattern, and specifically in the case of architecture, studied the anatomy of disintegration. At this stage we must inquire what lies at the opposite pole to disintegration. Two possible alternatives are here suggested: unity through coercion which is conformity; and unity through co-operation which is integration.

We have already stated our opinion in respect of the mass media of communication that conformity is a corruption of social purpose. This would appear to be confirmed by man's instinctive protestations of individuality in the face of the most ruthlessly enforced conformism. It is in fact this vigorous reaction against conformity which has given rise to the extreme manifestations of disintegration which we have been examining. It is thus no coincidence that the consolidation of the world into great power blocks has paralleled the phenomenon of a rising nationalism resulting in ever smaller sovereign states. Similarly, diversification in architecture may be seen as a direct reaction to the anonymity of architecture imposed by economic forces and industrial process. As Kallman has argued, the alienation of modern architects from the programme content of building resulting in the manifold nature of new work may be due to the anonymous nature of modern building, the faceless corporate clients, the universal types of space, structure, and envelope.[16] Out of this conflict we have the 20th-century dialectic, between the skin type curtain wall and the ruggedness of the new brutalism.

The cult of individualism appears to be the obverse side of an all-obliterating conformism. The cure would thus seem as dangerous as the disease: but fortunately it is not the only way out. The maintenance of individual freedom and the preservation of social cohesion must go hand in hand; and as Bertrand Russell has pointed out[17] upon the resolution of this paradox depends the future of mankind. Healthy individualism can flourish only in an environment of mutual compatibility and co-operation. 'Co-operation is the only technique of intellectual and moral progress and it is a technique which implies collaboration and not direction; freedom of initiative, not the impress of authority.'[18]

Fortunately, on the very brink of disaster, man is at last making valiant efforts at co-operation, conscious efforts to achieve an integration which must counteract the innate tendencies towards fragmentisation. Arising out of man's intellectual concept of the need for communication and co-operation are the host of new rationalising forces, new welding agencies. In international relations we have the United Nations and all its subsidiaries, NATO, the French Communité, the British Commonwealth, the Organisation of American States, the Central African Federation, the Warsaw Pact countries, the Arab League, all more or less effective agencies for international co-operation. In the economic field we have the sterling bloc, Euratom, the inner six and the outer seven; in industry we have rationalisation on the labour side through trade unions; and on the side of management through the linking of companies, take-over bids, and an incipient tendency towards monopoly. In science we see the emergence of the joint disciplines, the biophysics, the psychosomatics, the socioeconomics of our times; and in applied science we have Buckminster Fuller's synergetics, or the science of comprehensive designing.

These groupings and alliances have so far modified, but have not eliminated, the problem of communication. The unit changes its size but deep schisms nevertheless remain. A crisis in relationships arises as new groupings proceed on a scale unprecedented in human experience: and the explosive expansion of the horizons of our knowledge aggravates this transition into a new scale of living. 'Science in a sense has been the angel with a sword', writes Kepes, 'evicting us from the smaller, friendlier world in which we once moved with a confidence born of familiarity, and plunging us into a bigger alien world where our unaccustomed sensibilities are forced to cope with a formidable new scale of events. The responsibility is being laid on us of coming to emotional terms with the new horizons, under pain of the blackest self-punishment. Our age, no less than any other, needs to find a consistent orientation to harmonise its inner and outer vistas. But we are trapped by a crisis of scale.'[19] A consistent orientation which harmonises inner and outer vistas: this is the solution as Kepes sees it. In a sense it is the classic solution, the unity of the microcosm and the macrocosm expounded by the Greek philosophers as the small-scale polis-based civilisation was transmuted by Hellenistic expansion; and expounded once more by the Renaissance humanists in the face of their own crisis of scale which destroyed the confined world of medieval dogmatism for ever.

In the 20th century man turns again to the classic solution and seeks a total philosophy embracing the unity of part and whole. These philosophies, such as Smuts's 'holism' and Whitehead's 'organism', are concerned with 'the plurality and unity of the universe; the reciprocal relationship of part to whole; the inter-dependence of form, structure, and purpose; the external relationship of organisms; the concept of change; the ideal of continuity; and the fundamental creative character of the organic process. . . .'[20] They are expressive of currents of thought which have permeated the outlook of our time and may be seen in fields as diverse as psychology, sociology and architecture.

It is interesting, and significant, that architects have been in the forefront of the struggle to establish a unity out of the apparent chaos of the universe. This is not a myth, self-created by architects, but a fact understood on a wide basis. 'I speak to you', said Dr Robert Oppenheimer in an address to the convention of the AIA, 'in appreciation of the role which the architect has always and historically had, with which you live, of bringing to these lesions (of our society) a helpful and healing and creative hand.'[21] Organic architecture in its widest sense is the fundamental doctrine of the great theorists of past and present, and we find that Alberti, Wright, Gropius, and Le Corbusier are all primarily concerned with the synthesis of the part in the unity of the whole, and the reciprocal nature of part and whole. We find, too, particularly in the theory of this century, a preoccupation with such concepts as the interrelation of form, structure and purpose, and the capacity for variation, growth and continual renewal. Architects have in particular been concerned with the extension of the organic process beyond architecture to embrace an organic world concept with the extension of a single vision from tea cup to city planning. Perhaps of the great architectural theorists only Wright, the apostle of individualism, makes no valid case for the extension of the organic concept: and therefore Wright has no coherent plan for urban living. In the work of Le Corbusier and Gropius, however, one cannot draw a line between architectural and planning concepts.

The development of modern town planning theory has followed largely upon the lines of organic thinking and has reached the stage where the pattern of planning has been defined as: association, identity, patterns of growth, cluster, mobility.[22] Thinking in these channels it is possible for the Smithsons to write: 'The realisation of the *actual* town should be in the hands of the builders of the parts who, understanding the general intention, must at every stage assess what has gone before and by their activities mutate (if necessary, redirect) the whole.'[23] This is the City of a Thousand Designers based upon patterns of change over extended space time scales which David Crane calls the Dynamic City.[24] Town planning in these terms is perhaps the most significant art form of the mid-20th century, for it is on the scale of the present age, it is the product of creative teamwork, and it is an organic event, a space time continuum of purpose, structure and growth.

Kallman, arguing from Mondriaan's aphorism: 'The cult of the individual form is at an end and that of continuous relatedness is about to begin' sees in the diversity of modern architecture the seeds of a greater unity which is a direct parallel to the Smithson concept of the aesthetics of change in town planning. 'Breaking out of classical containment and tending towards the dissolution of the outline, design reaches towards unities beyond the individual volume.'[25] The creation of wider fields of unity may be the essence of the thinking of the more vigorous and inventive of our architects, but I submit that the architecture created despite ingenious arguments about breaking up the skyline (Rudolf), sliding the façade (Moretti), and the use of 'volumes of matter suspended in a flux of energy' (to use Kallman's own far from clear phrase) does not support the theory. Rather does it support Kallman's other and contradictory thesis that in much of present-day work there is an unprecedented autonomy of the part as against the whole. Johansen, deeply in sympathy with the movement, writes: 'They deal with the fragmentary rather than the complete, they are interested in process rather than finality.'[26] Architects are of course free to deal with whatever they elect: and this narrowing of interest can add power to the expressiveness of their architecture, but, in choosing the fragmentary do they deny the complete, in dealing with process do they eliminate finality? Accepting the 'elements of change and uncertainty' they must so deny and eliminate a total concept for totality is thus always in the process of changing. How then, at any one time, can the greater unity of Kallman be achieved? The paradox, of course, may be resolved in such terms as Smithson's where the design of the part is informed by the intention of the whole, where the whole is conceived not as static but as constantly mutating. But lack of understanding of the general intention is at the present moment the Achilles' heel in modern architecture's seeking after unity.

What we are seeking here is the concept of a comprehensive vision, not in any totalitarian sense of a dogmatic absolutism; not in the sense of a compulsive Fascist party line aesthetic; not in the sense of a society coerced by pressure, fear, and the impact of mass media of propaganda: but the comprehensive vision which arises out of the practice and techniques of voluntary co-operation, and is informed by a general compatibility of intention deriving from community of purpose. To a degree at least this was the integrated vision of the natural cohesive societies of tribalism, the Greek polis, the medieval town, and the early Renaissance commune.

It seems, however, that such natural cohesion is no longer a reality, and that, in terms of the complexity and diversification of modern life, such a natural spontaneous unification and cohesion cannot be expected. There is no easy road to unity, not even through the dominant factor of 20th-century industrial civilisation, its technological base. It might be thought that a unified aesthetic could be achieved through the pressure of the economics of production, industrial techniques, universality of building materials, and the possibility of artificial environmental control. The ubiquity of the curtain wall would appear to support this contention. However, in modern industrial techniques lie the seeds which generate a wilful infinity of form. Modern technology which gives us the uniformity of the curtain wall also gives us the shells and folded slabs, the hyperbolic paraboloids, the united amoebas, the catenary structures, the mushroom houses, the geodesics, the space frames, and the discontinuous compression systems. 'Unlike Leonardo and Piranesi contemporary architects are not inhibited by technological restrictions. Even their most outrageous architectural phantasies are usually technically possible.'[27]

The more we know about the universe the bigger and more complicated it gets, just as knowledge of the world through ease of communication has made the world larger and not smaller as we so often believe. Not only has our problem grown, as Dr Robert Oppenheimer points out, from one hundred million people to two and a half billion people, but 'the very substance of our cognitive world is being changed many times over in a man's life'.[28] Again, we are confronted with the crisis of scale. The reality of our present situation is that it is ever changing and ever expanding. Confronted thus by a vortex of disintegration we must realise that no general intention exists spontaneously but must be consciously striven for by seeking unities where they exist, and dialectically creating new unities out of the morass of conflicts: and we must further realise that understanding of such a generally held intention must be cultivated by a continuous conscious intellectual effort. On all fronts the price of comprehensive unification is constant vigilance. We accept with scientist Oppenheimer, philosopher Whitehead, architect Gropius that our world is pluralistic. We accept the concept of a structured society 'in which the intimate, deep disciplines, the intimate, deep ways of life are bound together by countless bonds; not all of them always active, but many of them virtually there, many of them created by friendship, by common purpose, by accidental communion of interest, by logical or emotional congruence and analogy, by affection, by love. This world is not an incoherent one; but its unity is not of the kind to which the study of history would accustom us.'[29]

An effective way to the establishment of general intentions in a society which does not naturally generate common purposes, and an effective way to enhance our understanding of such established general intentions is to improve our channels of communication. All channels must be improved, but as artists and architects we should perhaps pay particular attention to vision. It is a truism that sight is the sense through which architecture is chiefly comprehended.[30] In fact vision is the most important sense, as action depends upon perception, and through visual perception we are provided with our most accurate data upon which to base our actions. Action is primary for 'I am what I do, and what I do *is*'.[31] Vision is thus a primary sense. It is the chief means by which a man becomes aware of his environment and it facilitates man's actions. It becomes a means of communication in perhaps a more direct sense than speech, for in a world divided by barriers of race, nationality, culture, and education the subtleties of language may confuse instead of clarifying the attempt to communicate.

Vision is thus a vital link between man and his environment and an admirable medium of communication; it is, however, also critical to communication in another, deeper sense. Gyorgy Kepes who familiarised us with the phrase and the concept of a 'language of vision' has analysed the relationship between the two aspects of vision. 'No less important than the outer vision with which we explore our environment is the inner vision used to explore ourselves and to find significance and meaning. . . . The created visual image, the visible forms we make with our hands and eyes together, link the outer vision that explores the external world with

the inner vision that shapes our felt experience into symbols. These created pictures – graphic images, sculptured forms – are basic to communication, expanding an individual experience into one that is shared. They provide a foundation for the arts and sciences, and make social and intellectual growth possible.'[32]

A study in the language of vision aims at an improvement in communications on a broad front. It facilitates on the one hand the transmission from artist to observer, while it also seeks a unifying theory of all art. It should not be confused with single-minded visual disciplines such as we have known in the past – arbitrary, allegorical, and analogous systems deriving from the Pythagoreans and the neo-Platonists. Vitruvius, Alberti, and Palladio, Dürer and da Vinci, Hambidge and Le Corbusier, all have tried to establish systems of design and analysis as the underlying bedrock of great art. Such studies as these, in proportional theory, are not without value, because even artificial standards such as they are, if widely believed in or adhered to, are better than no standards at all, and they do help to create the outer semblance of unity which is better than no unity at all. Such conventions, for instance, as the classical orders provide a matrix for designers to work in and a point of reference for onlookers to enjoy. It is true that such artificial standards are mere conventions: but then, every language is a system of convention.

Today, however, we are no longer satisfied with the semblance of unity, perhaps because in our disrupted world we have need for real unity, perhaps because we have thrown all the conventions overboard. We plunge to the heart of the matter and seek the essence of perception, and if we are to derive rules we know that they will not be single-minded but as complex and ever-mutating as man himself.

Man exploits the potentialities of vision as a means of communication only in an intuitive fashion. Its effectiveness as a tool would be enhanced if intuition could be supplemented (but not supplanted) by the intellect. Man's mastery of his means of communication would grow as his understanding of the meaning of vision expanded. Seen in this light the various researches into the language of vision of the past decades have not been esoteric adventures on the fringes of useful knowledge, but investigations basic to our understanding of a central problem of which our firm knowledge is, as yet, slender. A scientific pursuit of vision in terms of its physical, physiological, and psychological implications would consequently appear to deserve the highest priority. It is significant that where such studies have taken place, be they quasi-scientific as in the empirical investigations of Kepes, or truly scientific as in the Ames' experiment in visual perception, or in Taylor's studies of the creative process, they have generally directed attention to vision as a vital medium of communication – and indeed Taylor goes so far as to claim that his studies in plastic communication 'suggest that non-verbal forms of communication may be more effective in transmitting human thoughts and feelings than the familiar verbal and formal types . . .'.[33]

All means of communication, verbal and non-verbal, are vital for communion: and communion is vital for an integrated culture. If I have laid stress here upon visual rather than upon verbal communication it is because the language of vision is primarily the language of the architect. Whatever means of communication we are considering it becomes more effective as its use is widespread. The disseminating agency of language in any form is education.

'From the cradle to the grave this problem of running order through chaos, direction through space, discipline through freedom, unity through multiplicity, has always been, and must always be, the task of education as it is the moral of religious philosophy, science, art, politics and economy.'[34] The kind of education which can best achieve these aims is a total education, an education of mind, heart and hand, to unite science, the humanities, and the creative artist. It should be concerned with synthesis rather than analysis: an education which deals with generalities before it deals with specialisation, and then, in dealing with the particular, relates specifics back to generality. It should be an education centred upon man as the unifying factor; and it should teach co-operation as a pre-requisite for survival.

These characteristics are the desired characteristics of a new education, not only generally, but for architects in particular. In our searching for a single vision the common denominator is man. An architect's education should be centred upon man and his physical, physiological and spiritual needs. Man, with his interaction with the environment, considered in its broadest sense, is the warp and woof of all architectural studies. How do variations in heat, light and sound affect man? What do colour mutations do to his state of mind? How does he experience space? A man stands in a mighty cathedral: he sees the great arches of the nave, he hears the hollow, empty footfalls, he smells the musty odour of old damp stones, he feels the smoothness of time-worn flagstones, he experiences the chill of the unheated interior. He remembers the church he sat in as a child. He understands how the articulation of the cathedral reiterates the schema of the scholastics. He speculates on the stresses and strains in the vaults and buttresses. He associates the church with a ship carrying man safely on a voyage through life. He experiences the sense of spiritual exultation. In every way, in mind, body and soul, in his totality, he experiences the architecture; and the architect must attempt to know and understand man in this total way. Only thus will the arbitrariness be taken out of architecture and the chaos be replaced by order. In his search for knowledge and understanding intuition is not enough; nor is science, without imagination, likely to be fertile. The synthetic education, the education of mind, heart and hand would appear to be the whole, the integrated way to a coherent culture.

Certain fundamental points have been stressed in this paper. It is apparent that despite natural inherent divergences, man must learn to co-operate willingly in all spheres. Unity in diversity is as necessary for cultural viability – for cultural survival – as it is for economic and political survival. Cultural integration and social integration appear to go hand in hand: where social integration exists, cultural integration may naturally follow; and where social integration has to be achieved, cultural integration may well help to pave the way. Conversely, social chaos is exacerbated by cultural chaos, and aggravated social chaos leads to the atom bomb and the pit of extermination. An integrated culture comes through a seeking out and fostering of mutual purposes; that is, through improving the channels of communication between man and man. This goal of communion is best achieved by an education which is not merely a preparation for life, but a part of the totality of living and is centred upon the understanding of man.

In the critical task of building bridges of understanding between men, and thus ensuring our survival, the artists, in that they provide the link between inner reality and outer vision; in that their artistic image is a unique unity of sensation, feeling and intellect; in that the creative process is concerned with perception and communication; and in that they are the sensitive antennae of our civilisation: in that the artists are all these they are in the forefront of the battle of survival.

Of these front-line forces the architects who are artists and yet more than artists are inevitably cast as the shock troops. Their 'heavy, difficult, and noble responsibility' is to reconcile 'the seeming irreconcilable elements and imbalance, and help precipitate a homogeneous new balance that society so sorely needs'. This apparently arrogant assumption by the architect of his Messianic role is supported by strong forces outside the profession. When Robert Oppenheimer says that we cannot enforce the bonds between the essentially disparate yet not unrelated parts of human life without the arts and

called upon architecture to heal the social lesions of our time;[35] when Gustav Mueller writes: 'philosophy and architecture have the common task of healing the split of knowledge and feeling, of individuality and community which widens into an abyss, threatening to engulf our industrial society';[36] then we have an indication of how others see the role of the architect as something of a Moses 'destined to lead society out of the wilderness of disorder and confusion'. If others see the architect thus it may be the result of the wish being the father to the thought for society desperately needs the synthetic healing touch. It may also be that this is a self-created image carefully built up in the public eye and mind by architects. This, the public is told, is the image of the architect: the creative co-ordinator; the systems engineer of design; the analyst and synthesiser; the profession of creative thought and imagery.[37]

This is an ideal image outstripping reality by far, yet it has important elements of truth in it. We can build on these elements and make them the very essence of the image so that image and reality become one. If we so educate the architect that his teaching is broadly based; and if we make the focus of his education man in his interaction singly and in society with his environment[38] then the architect may truly be fitted to perform the role he and society have cast for him, to help heal the lesions, bridge the chasms, create the balance, and restore the sanity of the world.

This paper is based upon a lecture given by Mr Herbert at the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, on 19 October 1960. The Author is at present Reader in Architecture at the University of Adelaide, South Australia.

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JOHN BULL & the ARCH-ITECT WOT BUILDS THE ARCHES
There is a charge for building Wings
There also a charge for building steam Wings
There there's a charge for building them at sea
But the Bill is more than onto the Estimate
Yes that ere's all right
Yes-them ere was all wrong
Yes that ere's all right
Yes that ere always wrong--we never minds no Estimates
The Architect Glory consists in the designs and plans of the work; his ambition should be to make the form triumph over the matter

One of a series of contemporary lampoons (from the Library Drawings and Prints Collection) against the architect, John Nash (1752–1835), which have been a display in the Library foyer. This one is hand-coloured and dated 1829.

Notes and Notices

NOTICES

Session 1961–62: Special General Meetings. Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting will be held at 66 Portland Place, London, W1, at 6 pm on Tuesday 7 November 1961 for the purpose of approving further revised drafts of Bye-laws 42, 56, 58, 59 and 60, new drafts of Bye-laws 43 and 47 and a new Bye-law ultimately to be included under the section dealing with the constitution of the Council and then to be numbered 36 (B).

Further revisions of Bye-laws 42 and 58 are required by the Privy Council to conform to the Companies Act 1948.

The new draft of Bye-law 43 is consequent upon the passing of the Trustee Investments Act 1961 and has been suggested by the Privy Council.

The new draft of Bye-law 47 has been required by the Privy Council in conformity with the Companies Act 1948.

Draft revisions of Bye-laws 56, 59 and 60 were approved at a Special General Meeting held on Tuesday 9 May 1961, but these drafts were not confirmed at the Special General Meeting called for Tuesday 6 June 1961 since, no quorum having been obtained, the meeting did not take place. The drafts have been subjected to further scrutiny and revision and are submitted by the Council in the form now shown.

The new Bye-law, ultimately to be numbered 36 (B), has been required by the Privy Council and is designed to provide for the removal from office of a Council member by members of the Institute before the expiry of his term of office under circumstances similar to those provided for in Section 184 of the Companies Act 1948. The draft of this new Bye-law is appended at the end of the proposed revisions.

Notice is also given of a Special General Meeting to be held at 66 Portland Place, London, W1, at 6 pm on Tuesday 28 November 1961, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed in regard to these Bye-laws at the meeting held on 7 November 1961.

42. The Council shall present a report on the state of the property and affairs of the Royal Institute to the Annual General Meeting which report shall give an abstract of the proceedings during the preceding year ended 31 December, an account of funds (including a balance sheet of the receipts and disbursements for the past year, properly audited), and an estimate of the income and expenditure for the current year. A copy of the report shall be issued to every Corporate Member at least twenty-one days before the Annual General Meeting.
(Note: The change required is 21 days notice instead of 14 days.)

43. The Council shall, unless otherwise directed by any deed or trust, have power to invest any entrance fees, surplus income, funds, donations or endowments:

(1) In or upon any investments authorised by Part I or II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act, 1961, as amended from time to time; or

(2) In or upon any of the securities of the government of any country within the Commonwealth, or of the government of any province or state within any such country that has a separate legislature, or of the government of the United States of America; or

(3) In or upon any mortgages or other securities of any municipality, county or district council or local or public authority or board in any country within the Commonwealth, or in any province or state within any such country, or in the United States of America; or

(4) In or upon any mortgages or other securities the capital whereof or a minimum rate of interest or dividend whereon is guaranteed by the government of any country within the Commonwealth, or of any province or state within any such country that has a separate legislature, or by the government of the United States of America; or

(5) In or upon the bonds, debentures, debenture stock or mortgages or the fully paid guaranteed or preference or ordinary stock or shares or ordinary preferred or deferred or other stock or shares of any company incorporated either by Royal Charter or under any general or special Act of the United Kingdom Parliament or any general or special enactment of the legislature of any other country within the Commonwealth or of the United States of America, having an issued and paid up share capital of at least £750,000 or its equivalent at the current rates of exchange, being stocks or shares which are quoted upon a recognised stock exchange in any country within the Commonwealth or the United States of America, and so that in the case of a company having shares of no par value such paid up capital shall be deemed to include the capital sum (other than capital surplus) appearing in the company's accounts in respect of such shares. Provided always that no investment shall be made in any ordinary stocks or shares unless the Company shall have paid dividends thereon at the rate of at least 5 per centum per annum for at least four years prior to the date of the investment, or, in the case of shares having no par value, the company shall have paid a dividend thereon for at least six years prior to the date of investment, and that the total amount at any time standing invested in investments authorised by this sub-paragraph as shown by the books of the Royal Institute shall not exceed 66⅔ per centum of the total amount at such time standing invested in any of the investments hereby authorised as appearing by such books. For the purpose of valuing the investments authorised by this sub-paragraph and held by the Royal Institute the minimum price to be taken for each security shall be the cost price thereof to the Royal Institute; or

(6) In the purchase of freehold ground rents or freehold or leasehold land, messuages, tenements and hereditaments within the United Kingdom, provided that as regards leaseholds, the term thereof shall have at least 60 years to run; or

(7) Upon the security of freehold property, freehold ground rents, land charges or rent charges, by way of first mortgage, up to the limit of two-thirds of the value.

In order to comply with the provisions of the Scientific Societies' Act, 1843, it is declared that the Council may not make any dividend, gift, division or bonus in money unto or between any of the members of the Royal Institute.

47. The Council shall cause the securities and annual accounts of the Institute to be examined and certified by a firm of qualified professional accountants before the accounts are submitted to the Annual General Meeting. The accountants shall submit a report which shall be approved and countersigned by the Honorary Auditors.

No person shall be considered qualified to be appointed as a professional accountant unless he is a member of one or more of the following bodies: The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales; The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland; The Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants; The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ireland; any other body of accountants established in the United Kingdom and for the time being recognised by the Board of Trade for the purposes of Section 161 (1) (*a*) of the Companies' Act, 1948. The Institute shall elect annually as Honorary Auditors two members, not members of the Council. Candidates shall be nominated for the office at the Annual General Meeting, and their names shall be appended to the list of the Council nominated for election. The Honorary Auditors shall have access at all reasonable times to the accounts and securities and they shall approve and countersign the report submitted by the accountants.

In the event of the decease or resignation of an Honorary Auditor, the Council shall appoint another member, not a member of the Council, in his place.
(Note: Definition of those qualified to act as Accountants is required.)

56. A printed notice as provided in Bye-law 39 of every General and Special General Meeting stating the date, place within the United Kingdom and hour at which it is to be held and the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent at least fourteen days previously to every member whose address is recorded as within the United Kingdom. Any such meeting may by consent adjourn from time to time, but unless the adjournment be for a period exceeding fourteen days, no printed notice of the adjournment and resumption shall be necessary. The conduct of proceedings at General and Special General Meetings shall be in accordance with Council Standing Orders so far as they are applicable. Any Resolution moved at a General or Special General Meeting shall have the effect of a Resolution of the Royal Institute as provided in the Charter of 1887, Section VII, Clause 32, only if carried by four-fifths of those present having the right to vote and voting.

58. The Annual General Meeting shall be held at such time and place as shall be fixed by the Council at the beginning of each Session, to receive and consider the Report of the Council, which shall be

posted to members not less than twenty-one days before the Annual General Meeting. (Note: The change required is 21 days notice instead of 14 days.)

59. The Council may at any time call a Special General Meeting for any specific purpose. If within half an hour after the time appointed for such a meeting there be not fifty corporate members present, no meeting shall take place and all notices in respect thereof shall be held to have lapsed. The Council shall also be bound to summon a Special General Meeting on a requisition signed by not less than one hundred corporate members; such requisition shall state the business to be discussed. Any Resolution carried at such a Meeting by four-fifths of those present having the right to vote and voting shall be a Resolution of the Royal Institute as provided in Bye-law 56. If at any such Meeting a Resolution be carried by a simple majority only of these present having the right to vote and voting such Resolution shall not have the effect of a Resolution of the Royal Institute but shall require the Council to consider and report back upon the matter under consideration to a further General or Special General Meeting to be held within six months.

The proceedings at such meetings shall be private and shall not be communicated to the public press without the written consent of the Chairman of the meeting.

60. Upon a Resolution of the Council of which due notice has been given to every member of the Council and which has been carried by four-fifths of those present and voting at a meeting of the Council, it shall be competent for the Council to refer any questions as to which the Council are of opinion that the matter is of sufficient importance to a poll of members who have a right to vote on the matters in question. The Council shall also have power to direct in the terms of such Resolution whether the poll shall be taken of members resident in the United Kingdom or any part thereof alone, members resident in any country outside the United Kingdom alone, or any combination thereof, due regard being paid to the nature of the subject and the interests of members. The Council shall be bound to take a poll under the provisions of this Bye-law at any time on receipt of a written requisition signed by not less than two hundred corporate members. Where any matter is referred to a poll of members under this Bye-law, the Council shall publish in the next possible edition of the JOURNAL after the decision has been reached to refer such matter to a poll, or after the receipt of such written requisition, an abstract of the matter under reference. Within fifty-six days of such publication there shall be sent by post to each member resident in the area so determined by the Council and entitled thereto under the provisions of this Bye-law a copy of the proposed Resolution and a voting paper.

The same shall be returnable to the Secretary within twenty-eight days of its being posted if limited to the United Kingdom or such period as shall be determined by the Council, but in any case not more than three months if the poll is to be taken of members resident overseas. Scrutineers appointed by the Council as provided by Bye-law 36 shall count the votes and their decision on any matter relating thereto shall be final. If the total number of voting papers returned whether valid or not does not exceed one-third of the total number of voting papers sent out, the Scrutineers shall declare the poll null and void. Subject to the foregoing, if the Resolution so submitted to the poll is supported by a simple majority of the votes polled it shall be declared carried and shall be a Resolution of the Royal Institute, save that in the case of a limited poll it shall be restricted in its application to the area in which the poll was taken. It shall not be competent to rescind or vary such Resolution for a period of two years thereafter except by another Resolution submitted by the Council to a like poll and carried by a two-thirds majority on the taking of such poll.

Draft New Bye-law 36 (B)

Vacation of Office by Honorary Officer or Member of Council

36 (B). The office of an Honorary Officer or Member of Council is vacated forthwith if:

(*a*) He cease to be a member of the Royal Institute;
(*b*) He be absent from more than six consecutive meetings of the Council;
(*c*) He become bankrupt, or suspend payment, or compound with or make an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors;
(*d*) He be declared lunatic, or become of unsound mind;
(*e*) He be convicted of a felony.

A Regionally Elected Member of Council shall vacate his office forthwith if his qualification by residence as defined in Bye-law 33 (*f*) terminates.

Resignation of Honorary Officer or Member of Council

An Honorary Officer or Member of Council resigning his office by notice in writing to the Council as provided in Bye-law 28 (*b*) shall cease to hold office at the date of the meeting at which the Council accept his resignation.

Removal from Office of an Honorary Officer or Member of Council

An Honorary Officer or Member of Council may be removed from office before the expiration of the period of office for which he was elected or appointed. Such removal shall be by resolution moved at a General or Special General Meeting and carried by such majority as shall be laid down in Bye-law 56 to give that resolution the effect of a Resolution of the Royal Institute. Special notice shall be required of such resolution and such notice shall state the grounds for removal of the Honorary Officer or Member of Council from office and the time, date and place of the meeting at which the resolution is to be considered. Such notice shall not be published in the JOURNAL but shall be sent by post to corporate members of the Royal Institute resident in the United Kingdom together with any representation in writing which the Honorary Officer or Member of Council may wish to make in his defence.

The procedure for giving notice of such resolution and convening such meetings shall be as laid down in Bye-laws 56 and 59. Immediately upon receipt of a requisition by the Council or by the specified number of members of the Royal Institute for such a meeting, the Secretary shall send notice to the Honorary Officer or Member of Council concerned who shall have the right to reply in writing. Such reply shall be circulated with the notice of the meeting. Only corporate members of the Royal Institute shall have the right to attend the meeting. No other business shall be considered thereat. The proceedings shall be private and shall not be published.
(Light refreshments will be provided before the meeting.)

First Ordinary General Meeting Tuesday 7 November 1961. The First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session 1961–62 will be held on Tuesday 7 November 1961, at the conclusion of the Special General Meeting when Mrs Elizabeth Layton will read a paper on 'New Strategies for Building by Local Authorities'.

Classes of Retired Members. Under the provisions of Bye-law 15 applications may be received from those members who are eligible for transfer to the class of 'Retired Fellows', 'Retired Associates' or 'Retired Licentiates'.

The Bye-law is as follows: 'Any Fellow, Associate or Licentiate who has reached the age of 55 and has retired from practice may, subject to the approval of the Council, be transferred without election to the class of "Retired Fellows", "Retired Associates", or "Retired Licentiates", as the case may be, but in such case his interest in, or claim against the property of the Royal Institute shall cease.

'The amount of the annual subscription payable by such "Retired Fellow", "Retired Associate", or "Retired Licentiate" shall be one guinea, or such amount as may be determined by resolution of the Council, excepting in the case of those who have paid subscriptions as full members for 30 years, and who shall be exempt from further payment. A "Retired Fellow", "Retired Associate", or "Retired Licentiate" shall have the right to use the affix of his class with the word "Retired" after it, shall be entitled to receive the JOURNAL and *Kalendar*, shall be entitled to the use of the Library, and shall have the right to attend General Meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote. A "Retired Fellow", "Retired Associate", or "Retired Licentiate" shall not engage in any avocation which in the opinion of the Council is inconsistent with that of Architecture. Nothing contained in this Bye-law shall affect the rights of persons who at the date of the passing of this Bye-law are members of the classes of "Retired Fellows" and "Retired Members of the Society of Architects".'

'The Architect as Arbitrator' – price 5s. 6d. incl. postage. This booklet, prepared by the Practice Committee, gives guidance on the responsibilities and duties of an arbitrator and the conduct of arbitration proceedings. A full list of the Institute's publications is obtainable from the Publications Office, who also maintain a mailing list for those members who would like to be notified about new publications, etc.

Competitions

Copies of the conditions of competitions are deposited in the RIBA Library and are available for inspection.

Note. An applicant for the conditions of a competition must state his registration number.

New County Offices, Reading. The Berkshire County Council have now revised the conditions of an open competition for the design of new County offices and a new Council Chamber to be erected on a site adjacent to the present Shire Hall, Reading. The revised estimated cost is £1,022,000.

Assessor: Mr Frederick Gibberd, CBE, MTPI, FILA [*F*].

Premiums: £3,000, £2,000, £1,000.

Last day for submitting designs: 5.30 pm on 5 June 1962.

Last day for questions: 22 January 1962.

Those intending competitors who have already registered their names with the Council and paid the deposit will receive the Competition documents automatically. New competitors may obtain copies of the Conditions and Schedules of Accommodation from the Clerk of the County Council, Shire Hall, Reading, during the period 2 October to 13 November 1961, on receipt of a deposit of £2 2*s*.

The University of Liverpool: Halls of Residence. Architects are invited to submit designs for halls of residence for 1,100 to 1,200 students on the Carnatic site at Mossley Hill, Liverpool. The cost of the works will be approximately £1,500,000.

Assessors: Sir James Mountford, MA, DLITT., DCL, LLD (Vice-Chancellor); Mr Donald Gibson, CBE, MA, DCL [*F*]; Professor Myles Wright, MA, MTPI [*F*].

Premiums £5,000; £3,000; £1,000. Further premiums, to a total not exceeding £2,000, may be awarded at the discretion of the Assessors for other designs of merit.

Last day for submitting designs: 4 September 1962.

Last day for questions: 1 January 1962.

Conditions may be obtained, upon receipt of a deposit of £3, from The Registrar, The University of Liverpool, Liverpool 3.

Ideal Home/RIBA Group Housing Competition. Last day for submitting designs: 2 January 1962. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for September, page 427.

City of Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa. Competition for Initial Group of Buildings and Site Layout: Civic Centre. Closing date for the dispatch or handing in of designs is provisionally 8 June 1962.

Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for August, page 389.

'Arborite' Design Competition. Last day for submitting designs: 10 January 1962. Particulars were published in the JOURNAL for September, page 427.

International Competition for 'Peugeot Building', Buenos Aires. The Foreign Building and Investment Company invites architects of any nationality to take part in a competition for the design of the 'Peugeot Building', Buenos Aires, to house the offices of large enterprises and cultural and commercial centres.

The conditions governing the competition will be drawn up in accordance with the regulations of The International Union of Architects and the Sociedad Central de Arquitectos, Buenos Aires.

Last date for the receipt of designs: 12 January 1962.

There will be a jury of Assessors of seven persons of international standing.

1st prize:	m$n. 5,000,000	on account of fees
2nd prize:	m$n. 2,250,000	
3rd prize:	m$n. 1,750,000	
4th prize:	m$n. 1,000,000	
5th prize:	m$n. 750,000	
6th prize:	m$n. 500,000	
4 mentions of	m$n. 400,000	

All the prizes are in Argentine currency 'pesos moneda nacional'.

To take part in the competition it is necessary to apply to Senor Federico A. Ugarte, Architect, Calle Montevideo No. 942, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

COMPETITION RESULTS

Royal Welsh National Eisteddfod, Maelor, 1961. Competition No. 181, Indoor Swimming Bath. £50 awarded to Dafydd Iago Jones Evans [*Student*].

City of Lincoln: Civic Centre

Winners: (£4,000) Mr Denis Gailey [*Student*] and Miss Eldred Evans [*Student*].

The remaining prize money (£3,000) divided equally between the following three entries: Messrs James Bourne [*Student*], David Button [*Student*], Stephen Osgood [*Student*] and H. Werner Rosenthal [*F*]; Messrs Frank Gollins [*A*], James Melvin [*F*] and Edmund Ward [*A*]; Messrs Andrew Renton [*F*], Peter Howard [*A*], John Kennett [*A*] and Gerald Levin [*A*].

Commended: Mr Birkin Haward [*F*]; Mr Alan M. Thompson [*A*]; Messrs John Attenborough [*A*], Warren Chalk [*Student*], Dennis Crompton [*Student*], Ron Herron [*Student*], Terence Kennedy [*Student*], John Roberts [*A*], Anthony Teague [*Student*] and Alan Waterhouse.

General Notes

Manchester Society of Architects. It is announced by the Manchester Society of Architects that it has established an office in The Manchester Building Centre, 115 Portland Street, Manchester 1 (Central 9802).

All correspondence and mailing, as well as the sale of RIBA publications, is undertaken from this office which is on the first floor, adjacent to the lecture room. It is therefore possible to contact the Society throughout the day and to leave messages for the Society outside office hours by using the telephone answering machine of The Manchester Building Centre Information Department (Central 6933).

The library, Council and meeting rooms will be moved to the Centre in 1963.

The Manchester Building Centre. Over 160 architects made a special visit to Manchester on 9 September to see the Manchester Building Centre, now just twelve months old, the CIS office block, now nearing completion, and the Courts of Justice recently opened by the Queen. The party consisted of Presidents and members of all the architectural societies in the region.

They were welcomed at the Manchester Building Centre by its Director, Mr John P. Griffiths, who explained briefly the several ways in which the Centre could be of service to them, even though they were normally at some distance from Manchester. He stressed the use which they could make of the information service by letter, telephone and telephone answering machine, the latter enabling them to call the Centre during the cheap rate periods. He also invited them to make full use of the Centre's growing number of exhibits and mentioned that the Centre had now started a brick library and it was hoped that soon a large number of bricks would be on show so that architects could bring their clients to the Centre where they could see and compare the different types available.

Three double-decker buses transported the visitors to the CIS building where they were met by representatives of the contractors, Messrs John Laing and Son Limited and where they were able to go to the top floor to look out over Manchester and the surrounding areas from Europe's highest office building. The effect of the smokeless zone was clearly visible from this height: a thin pall of domestic smoke hanging over Wythenshawe, Rusholme and other areas in contrast to the clarity of the air in the central region.

In the Courts of Justice, Mr Leonard C. Howitt [*F*] welcomed the visitors who were given a written guide to the building. Groups of architects then visited all parts of the building including the Courts themselves, the prison cells and the barristers' rooms.

The party returned to the Centre for tea.

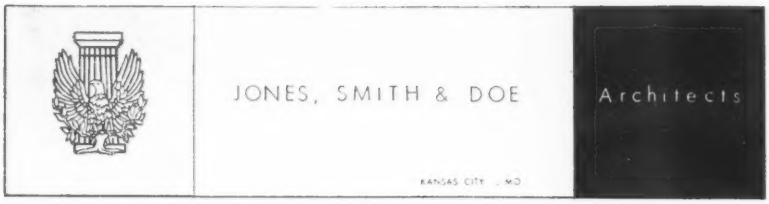
Architects for St Paul's Choir School Competition. Mr Henry Brooke, Minister of Housing and Local Government, has announced that the following firms of architects have accepted his invitation to submit designs for the new Choir School to be built on a site adjoining the eastern end of St Paul's Cathedral: Architects' Co-Partnership; Raymond C. Erith; Howell, Killick and Partridge; Robert Matthew and Johnson-Marshall; Lord Mottistone (Seeley and Paget); Stillman and Eastwick-Field.

The assessors of the Competition will be Sir William Holford, PRIBA, Professor Llewelyn Davies (Professor of Architecture, London University) and Dame Evelyn Sharp (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Local Government). They will have the assistance of the Archdeacon of London, representing the Dean and Chapter.

Designs will be submitted by February and will be exhibited in due course.

Rome Scholarship in Architecture 1961. The Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome announce the award of the Rome Scholarship to Mr Ernest Atherden, DIP. ARCH. (Manchester). Mr Atherden is 26 years of age.

In addition the Faculty have commended the work submitted by Mr Charles H. Bosel, BARCH. (Queensland).



'SKYLINES' the journal of the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has printed in its July issue the new design for the RIBA standard sign board and explained its purpose.

The adaptation shown above is given on the same page, and members of the Chapter are invited to make comments with a view to using it themselves.

Perhaps the AIA badge makes a bolder show than the RIBA lions, but surely the lettering is much too thin to tell at the distance at which the sign boards would normally be displayed.

IUA Congress. The Congress have published a catalogue of the Exhibition on the Architecture of Technology, which was shown in the temporary building on the South Bank. The Catalogue is copiously illustrated, and is almost an international architectural phrase book, since it is published in four languages – English, French, Spanish and Russian.

The Catalogue was designed as a valuable contribution to the theme of the Congress in its own right, so that even those who did not see the exhibition should find it very interesting.

It is available from The Organising Secretary, VIth Congress of the IUA, 66 Portland Place, London, W1. Price 5*s*. (6*s*. including postage in the UK).

Honour. Her Majesty the Queen, as head of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, has approved the appointment of Lord Bossom [*F*] as Bailiff Grand Cross of the Order.

Civil Defence. Mr H. B. Leighton [*F*] has been awarded the Civil Defence Long Service Medal for service in the Warden Section in Sheffield.

RIBA Cricket Club. *The RIBA v. The Club Cricket Conference.* The annual game against the CCC was played at Wimbledon on 23 August. The RIBA batted first and after a dreadful start reached the respectable total of 197 (W. Beeston 63, J. Seward 32). The CCC knocked off the runs for the loss of only two wickets, J. Misso scoring 130 before being caught by A. Powers off the bowling of C. S. Smith.

RIBA v. The LMBA. The match was played at Bromley on 6 September. The RIBA declared at 176 for 5 (A. E. J. Morris 73, W. E. A. Beeston 46 n.o.). The Master Builders, after their first man was out for a duck, went on to make 57 for 3 (all taken by D. A. Stevens) when rain unfortunately stopped play.

Obituaries

Dudley James McPherson Burton [*L*]
died on 13 July 1961, aged 71.

Mr W. F. Hurry [*L*] writes:

'Mr Burton was born in London and educated at Ascham College, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex. In 1910 he entered the profession as an articled pupil to the late W. H. Wrightson [*L*] of Clacton-on-Sea. During the 1914–18 war he served in France in the Essex Regiment and the Royal Tank Corps.

'On his return to civilian life he was employed as an assistant in offices at Bury St Edmunds, Grimsby, and at Clacton with the late G. H. B. Gould [*A*].

'He commenced in practice on his own in Colchester in 1924, and later on was joined by the late T. H. Baker [*F*], the practice being carried on as Baker and Burton.

'During his career, Mr Burton was largely concerned with domestic, commercial and public buildings in and around Colchester, and he was actively associated with his practice until taken ill in the early part of this year.

'Mr Burton was a founder member of the Colchester and District Chapter in 1928, and served as Chairman in 1931, and again in 1958. In 1947 he became President of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects, in which year he represented the Society on the RIBA Council and at the Allied Societies' Conference.'

Chimanlal Motiram Master, MA, FIIA, AMISTRUCT.E [*F*]
died on 9 March 1961.

Mr G. B. Kshirasagar (retired Secretary, Department of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art) writes:

'The sudden demise of Professor C. M. Master on 9 March 1961 from a heart attack removes one of the senior practising architects, and a powerful personality whose life and career was devoted to the architectural profession and especially to the architectural education in India from their early beginnings.

'A double graduate of the Bombay University he had a brilliant career at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, having passed his MA examination in the first class. He had his architectural training at the School of the Architectural Association, London, during the time of the World War I, and was an Associate of the Royal Institute when he returned to India in 1921. He became a member of the professional body which had come into existence in 1916 in Bombay and which gradually developed into the present Indian Institute of Architects and was actively associated with that body, first as a member of several committees and later on the Council as Joint Hon. Secretary – Vice-President culminating in his election as President during 1949–50. His work for the RIBA Examination Board, on the All India Council of Technical Education and Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning, contributed to raise the status and importance of the architectural profession.

'He was the first Assistant Professor of Architecture at the Bombay School of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and succeeded Professor Claude Batley, who laid the solid foundation of architectural education in India and was responsible for consolidating the Bombay School into a full day school with a five-year course in architecture of a sufficiently high standard. The students who passed through the portals of the Bombay School, scattered throughout the length and breadth of changing India, have proved their worth during the last 12 and more years as private or state architects. If it was not for the portending shadow of the political division of India into Pakistan and India, the Bombay School would have been the first overseas school enjoying full exemption from the RIBA Board of Education, London. He was a member of the Committee on Art Education appointed by Government in 1946 and officiating Director of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, during its critical period. The number of committees on which he served is too big to enumerate. After India's independence, as a member of the Board of Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning, his knowledge and experience was very valuable in establishing new centres of Architectural education throughout the vast Indian continent. He was the sole Government Valuer of the Bombay Port Trust after the explosion in 1944; the Honorary Architect to the Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital and the Sarojini Naidu Children's Hospital, both at Allahabad.

'Leaving his early initiation in the profession in his brother's firm, Messrs Hate and Master, he started in private practice in 1932 in association with Mr L. V. Sathe and Mr G. M. Bhuta under title of Messrs Master, Sathe and Bhuta, and after the dissolution of the partnership he was practising under the name of Messrs Master, Sathe and Kothari.

'The architectural firm of Messrs Master, Sathe and Bhuta has had a very busy practice and have innumerable buildings to their credit throughout India – insurance and office buildings, industrial buildings, mills, factories, residential buildings, flats and bungalows and hospitals. The following may be mentioned: buildings for the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad; Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., at Bombay and Delhi; The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Bombay; "Jeevan Jyot" for LIC, Bombay; Oriental Assurance Co., at Ahmedabad and Chandigarh; Government Museum at Surat; Tata Oil Mills at Cochin, Porbunder and Mithapur; bungalow for Mr Mathuradas Vissanji, Bombay; bungalow for Mr M. C. Setalvad, Bombay; Sonawalla Terraces at Tardeo, Bombay.

'These buildings have significant monumental character and indicate the change that rapidly came over architectural features during the last 25 years.

'Professor C. M. Master looked after general management, administration and supervision and was held in high esteem alike by his clients and contractors. He was of a quiet disposition, a man of few words but of strong and unflinching character. As a teacher he was methodical, thorough and exacting and evoked respect and awe. He had a tremendous capacity for work and worked with clock-like regularity without murmur or respite.

'Along with the name of George Wittet, Professor Robert W. Cable, Professor Claude Batley, Mr D. W. Ditchburn and Mr H. Foster King, all stalwarts, who figured dominantly in the making of the architectural profession in India and laid down and actually contributed towards architectural training and education, being associated with the only School of Architecture then in existence providing architects for practising the profession, Professor C. M. Master's contribution shall ever be remembered as long as the Bombay School of Architecture continues to exist.

'To commemorate his memory a fund is being collected and an oil portrait is being donated by one of his past-students for hanging along with those of his predecessors in the school.'

MEMBERSHIP

Resignations. The following resignations were recorded during August 1961: Bernard W. H. Scott [*F*] (London), Thomas Ensor [*A*] (Wellington, NZ), Kenneth Horwood Smith [*A*] (Pontefract), Miss Prudence Waterhouse [*A*] (Melksham).

Transfer to Retired Membership. The following members were transferred to Retired Membership during August 1961: As Retired Fellows: George Hollins (Newcastle, Staffs), George Roy Hutton (Oxford), William George Toms (Nottingham). As Retired Associate: Harold Heaton Whitwham (Bingley). As Retired Licentiates: Henry Matthews (Balcombe), Graham Herbert William Winston (Cardiff).

Membership Lists

ELECTION: 7 NOVEMBER 1961

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 7 November 1961. The names and addresses of the candidates found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, RIBA, not later than Monday 16 October 1961.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS ASSOCIATES (21)

Alexander: George Norman, D A(Edin.), 24 Craigleith Hill Gardens, Edinburgh 4. Charles Gray, Ian G. Lindsay, John S. Craig.

Alexander: Ronald Lindsay, D A(Edin.), 27 Tregunter Road, South Kensington, SW10. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Anderson: James William, D A(Edin.), 32A Polwarth Gardens, Edinburgh 11. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Berry: (Miss) Margaret Wilhelmina, D A (Edin.), 15 Cluny Avenue, Edinburgh 10. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Bleasdale: Robert, D A(Edin.), 1 Harwich Road, St Annes, Lytham St Annes. Geo. S. Pester, U. Aylmer Coates, George Grenfell Baines.

Cadell: William Archibald, B A(Cantab.), Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), 10 Tay Square, Dundee. Prof. Robert H. Matthew, Chessor Matthew, W. S. Gauldie.

Chambers: Justin Hilary, B Arch.(L'pool), 86 Ladbroke Grove, W11. J. C. Barker, A. W. Cleeve Barr, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (*d*).

Eastham: Richard Kevin, Dip.Arch., Dip. TP(Manchester), 7 Belfield Road, Didsbury, Manchester. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Eric S. Benson, H. T. Seward.

Fannen: Anthony Alphonsus, Dip.Arch. (Hammersmith), 74 Ladbroke Grove, W11. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Galloway: Brian Richard, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford), Albion House, Three-Mile-Cross, Reading, Berks. Reginald Cave, F. T. Pritchard, Colonel W. H. Hatchard Smith.

Jarosz: Wladyslaw Tadeusz, 231 West Barnes Lane, New Malden, Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Jones: Dennis Howard, Dip.Arch.(Wales), 84 Melfort Road, Newport, Mon. Lewis John, Johnson Blackett, C. F. Jones.

McKee: Cyril William, B Sc.(Belfast), Dip. Arch.(Abdn), 'Woodside', Ballynahinch, Co. Down, N. Ireland. E. F. Davies, Ninian Johnston, Anthony F. Lucy.

Michaelides: Makis, Dip.Arch.(Hammersmith), 73A Elsham Road, W14. T. S. Barnes, Greville Rhodes, Raglan Squire.

Mitchell: James, D A(Edin.), 19 Caledonian Crescent, Edinburgh 11. Ian G. Lindsay, Leslie Grahame Macdougall, Charles Gray.

Morrison: Robert McHardy, Dip.Arch. (Abdn), c/o Walker, 3 Grampian Road, Torry, Aberdeen. T. Scott Sutherland, John Maclennan, E. F. Davies.

Murgatroyd: Reginald Timothy, Dip.Arch. (Hammersmith), 137 King Henry Road, NW3. E. Maxwell Fry, Greville Rhodes, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin.

Quantrill: Malcolm William Francis, B Arch. (L'pool), M Arch.(Pennsylvania), 177 Cromwell Road, SW5. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Stewart: David Hamilton, D A(Edin.), 27 Drummond Place, Edinburgh 3. J. Holt, R. Forbes Hutchison, W. G. Dey.

Thorp: James Noble, 91 Holmesley Lane, Woodlesford, near Leeds. Victor Bain, F. Chippindale, K. Turner.

Wade: Anthony Andrew Gowie, B Arch. (Natal), B A(Oxon), 14 Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

ELECTION: 9 JANUARY 1962

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 9 January 1962. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, RIBA, not later than Thursday 28 December 1961.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS ASSOCIATES (8)

Burns: Jeffrey Sydney Alexander Horrigan, B Arch.(Sydney), 66 Wentworth Road, Vaucluse, NSW, Australia. Prof. H. Ingham Ashworth, Prof. Denis Winston, P. J. Gordon.

Carbutt: Clive Lancaster, B Arch.(Natal), Private Bag J1 5, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Connors: Rodney John, B Arch.(Sydney), 27 Yarranabbe Road, Darling Point, Sydney, NSW, Australia. Charles Edward Moore, Prof. Denis Winston, Prof. H. Ingham Ashworth.

Davidson: James Henry, B Arch.(CT), 'Kloof Corner', Dale Road, Camps Bay, Cape Town, South Africa. Prof. L. W. Thornton White and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Gardner: Paul Markby, B Arch.(Natal), 28 Cowens Crescent, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Koller: Peter Storey, B Arch.(Natal), 43 Gordon Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Lipman: Alan Robert, B Arch.(Rand), Store Planning Division, Greatermans Stores Ltd. PO Box 5460, Johannesburg, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(*d*).

Yuen: Tat-Cho, B Arch.(L'pool), 740–742 Alexandra House, 4–8 Ice House Street, Hong Kong. Eric Cumine, W. W. C. Shewan, Li Hin Lung.

Members' Column

This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr E. T. P. Comley [*A*] has been appointed Chief Assistant Architect to the Hambledon Rural District Council. His permanent private address is now 'Chesswood', Hawthorn Road, Godalming, Surrey.

Mr W. Houghton-Evans, DIP.ARCH.(Nottm), AMTPI [*A*], has resigned his appointment with the city of Coventry to take up a post as lecturer in the Department of Civil Engineering, The University, Leeds 2, where he will be pleased to receive trade and technical literature.

Mr A. G. McCulloch [*A*] has recently taken up the post of Chief Architect/Planner for the town development work at Basingstoke. His address is now Trafalgar House, Winchester.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Messrs R. A. Nigel Biggar, AADIPL. [*A*] and **Sylvia E. Biggar,** AADIPL. [*A*] have taken **Mr Geoffrey Myers,** AADIPL. [*A*] and **Mr David Barlow,** BARCH. (L'pool) into partnership. The practice will continue under the name of **Nigel Biggar and Partners,** 18 Parade Road, St Helier, Jersey (Central 31391–3).

Messrs Harry Bloomer and Son [*F/A/L*], of 73 Hagley Road, Birmingham, have taken into association the following members of their staff: **Mr K. P. Boardman,** DIP.ARCH. (Birm.) [*A*], **Mr P. Bonham,** DIP.ARCH. (Birm.) [*A*], **Mr G. H. W. Ensor,** DIP.ARCH. (Birm.) [*A*], with **Mr A. D. Griffiths,** DIP.ARCH. (Birm.) [*A*], in charge of the branch office at 1 Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon. The firm wil continue to practise under its present name.

Messrs Burles and Newton, AMTPI [*AA*], announce that **Mr J. O. Fogarty,** DIPL.ARCH. [*A*] and **Mr B. A. Muggleton** [*A*] have been made associate members of the firm. Mr Fogarty is at 26 Great James Street, London, WC1, and Mr Muggleton is at 36–38 County Chambers, Weston Road, Southend-on-Sea Essex. A new branch office has been opened at 7 Nicholas Street, Manchester 1 (Central 6657), where they will be pleased to receive samples and trade literature.

The partnership of **Arthur W. Cooksey and Partners,** architects and surveyors, has been

dissolved by mutual consent. **Mr G. M. Kingsford,** MA [*F*] and **Mr C. J. Curtis,** FRICS, will continue to practise in London, for the time being from 19 Garrick Street, WC2, under the style of **Kingsford and Curtis. Mr R. A. Cooksey,** TD [*F*] and **Mr Arthur Cooksey** [*A*] will continue to practise at 73A London Road, Sevenoaks, Kent, and in London at an address to be notified.

Mr John G. Coppock [*A*] has taken into partnership **Mr Cecil F. Kennedy** [*A*] as from 1 September 1961. The practice will continue at 41 Donegall Pass, Belfast 6, under the style of **John G. Coppock** and **Cecil F. Kennedy.**

Mr Leonard Daniels, DIP.ARCH. [*A*], of **Messrs Daniels and Clarke** has taken over the business of the late **Mr A. Glyn Sherwin,** and will be practising from Rectory Chambers, Newcastle, Staffs., with a branch office at 104 Liverpool Road, Kidsgrove, Stoke-on-Trent.

Mr Philip Eaton, BARCH. [*A*], whose practice is now being conducted from 3 Scotsmansfield, Burway Road, Church Stretton, Shropshire, has opened a branch office at 11 Severn Street, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire. He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues and technical literature, which should be addressed to Church Stretton.

Mr Alexander Graham, DA (Glas.) [*F*], has been joined in partnership by **Mr Ivan M. Bellamy** [*A*]. The practice will continue from 15 The Tything, Worcester, and 85 Church Street, Malvern, under the style of **Graham and Bellamy.**

Messrs Richard and Douglas Hall (Mr Douglas Hall [*F*]) of Bowdler's House, Town Walls, Shrewsbury, announce that, as from 1 April 1961, they have taken into partnership **Mr Dilwyn Christopher Williams** [*A*] and **Mr Geoffrey Edward Grimsley** [*A*]. The name of the firm is changed to **Douglas Hall and Partners.**

A new partnership, **Bronek Katz, R. Vaughan and Partners** [*F*] has been formed, and **Messrs Woitek Meyer, Stefan Osiecki** and **Roger Balkwill** [*A*] have joined Mr Vaughan as partners. The practice continues from 208A Regent Street, London, W1 (Regent 5401).

Mr Stanley Keen [*A*] has taken into partnership **Mr Eugene Roy Bryan** [*A*], and is continuing to practise at 9 The Mews, Roding Lane South, Ilford, Essex, under the style of **Stanley Keen.**

The partnership between **Mr S. Kruss** [*A*] and **Mr J. J. Stein** [*A*] has been dissolved. Mr Kruss will continue to practise at 601–2 Pier House, Heerengracht, Cape Town, South Africa, under his own name.

The practice of **Robert Nunan and Associates** (registered under the Business Names Act 1916, as amended by the Companies Act 1947: registration number 1038494) has ceased to exist with effect from 10 September 1961. **Mr Robert Nunan** [*A*] is, with effect from the foregoing date, carrying on a practice under his own name at 'Bridge Cottage', Amport, near Andover, Hants (Weyhill 368).

Messrs R. Mountford Pigott and Partners (Mr R. M. Pigott [*F*], Mr M. M. Pigott [*A*] and Mr R. H. Haydon [*A*]) have taken into partnership as associates **Mr Z. E. Kolek** [*A*], **Mr D. T. Doxat-Pratt** [*A*] and **Mr M. E. Dixon** [*A*]. The firm will continue to practise at 3 Cromwell Place, London, SW7 (Kensington 1242–4).

Mr Fraser Reekie, DIP.ARCH., AMTPI [*F*], following the retirement of Mr W. H. Watkins [*F*], Mr A. S. Gray [*F*] and Mr N. A. Watkins, has become the sole partner of **Messrs W. H. Watkins and Partners** and will continue to practise under that title in the West Indies with offices at Plantation House, Phillip Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and Bryden's Building, Victoria Street, Bridgetown, Barbados, and in the UK and elsewhere under the title of **Fraser Reekie Associates.**

Mr Peter H. F. Stiles [*F*] and **Mrs Mary C. Cree** [*A*], of **D. N. L. Cree and Partners** of Ashtead, have amalgamated, and as from 21 August 1961 will be practising in partnership from Surrey House, Church Street, Leatherhead, Surrey (Leatherhead 5280), under the style of **Stiles, Cree and Partners.** Mr Stiles will continue to practise from Gray's Inn Chambers, 20 High Holborn, London, WC1 (Holborn 3061), independently, and also in association with **Lt-Col. Wallace J. Gregory,** FRICS [*F*], with **Mr G. Laszlo Torok** [*A*] as consultant.

Messrs Stone, Toms and Partners [*FF*] have taken into partnership **Mr H. J. L. Hartford,** MA(Cantab) [*F*]. The name of the practice will remain unaltered.

Mr Eric Taylor [*A*] has relinquished his appointment as Municipal Architect, Kuala Lumpur, and has commenced in private practice at Merlin Hotel Building, Treacher Road, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, where he will be pleased to receive trade literature.

Mr Leslie L. Taylor [*L*] has taken **Mr Robert Taylor** [*A*] into partnership. The practice will continue at St James's Buildings, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne 1, under the style of **J. Walton Taylor and Son.**

The name of the firm of **Horace Williams and Partners,** architects and surveyors, of PO Box 73, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, and PO Box 531, Blantyre, Nyasaland, has been changed to **Lewis and Parkin** as from 1 October 1961. Mr Arthur Lewis, MBE [*F*] and Mr J. E. M. Parkin, FRICS, continue as partners, and the address remains as before.

Mr T. Jeffrey Yandell [*A*] announces that following the untimely death of his partner, **Mr P. Neville Taylor** [*A*], the style of the practice will be changed from **Taylor and Yandell** to **T. Jeffrey Yandell,** MSIA [*A*], 18 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol 8 (Bristol 30515). The change of style came into effect on 1 October 1961.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Mr B. J. Alford [*A*] has changed his address to 16 Primrose Hill Road, Stevenage, Herts. (Stevenage 241).

Mr Paul Clinton, AADIPL. [*A*], has changed his address to 1 Thurlow Road, London, NW3.

Mrs Margaret M. Copplestone [*A*] has changed her address to 3 Woburn Terrace, Tavistock, Devon.

Messrs Day and England [*AA*] have moved offices to 25 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W1 (Gerrard 2552).

Mr Don Lewis Dyer [*A*] has changed his address to 62 Highfield, Letchworth, Herts.

Mr John Finch [*A*] has changed his office address to 67 New London Road, Chelmsford (Chelmsford 4319), where he will be pleased to receive trade literature and catalogues.

Mr Kenneth G. Gold [*A*], since his appointment as an Associate of Stephenson and Turner, architects, has changed his address to c/o Stephenson and Turner, P.O. Box 5307, Auckland, New Zealand.

Messrs James T. Gornall and Associates [*L*] have moved their offices from 3 Hobart Place, London, SW1, to temporary premises at 1 Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, SW1 (Whitehall 8093).

Mr Thomas Henney [*A*] has changed his address to Apt 7, 70 Phillips Street, Boston, Mass., USA.

Mr Frederick Hill, FILA, AMTPI [*F*] has changed his London office address to 78 Warwick Square, Pimlico, London, SW1, and the temporary telephone number is Hyde Park 3689.

Mr J. T. Ineson [*A*] has changed his address to 29 High Ash Avenue, Wigton Lane, Leeds 17 (Leeds 687482).

Messrs Jackson and Edmonds [*FF*] have changed their address to Prudential Buildings, St Philip's Place, Birmingham 3. The address of their London office remains the same at 30 Gloucester Place, W1.

Mr James Lewis [*A*] has changed his address to 23 London Road, Rickmansworth, Herts. (Rickmansworth 6070).

Mr James F. McLean [*A*] has changed his address to 1A Derrymore Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica, West Indies.

Miss D. P. K. Maidment [*A*] has changed her address to 'Tremayne', 32 Studley Road, Torquay, Devon.

The practice of **Walter G. Palmer and Associates** [*AA*] has now moved to Grosvenor House, 18–20 Cumberland Place, Southampton, where they will be pleased to receive trade literature. Representatives will be seen by appointment only.

Mr Geoffrey G. Paterson [*A*] who has joined the firm of Desmond Muirhead and Associates as an Associate in charge of their Honolulu office, has changed his address to Suite 1425, Ala Moana Building, 1441 Kapiolani Boulevard, Honolulu 14, Hawaii.

Mr Edward T. Roberts [*A*] has changed his address to 7 Grasmere Road, Bromley, Kent (Widmore 1883).

Messrs Rose, Lowe and Partners [*L*] have transferred to more spacious offices at 15 Montpelier Vale, Blackheath Village, London, SE3 (Lee Green 2353), where Capt. Rose will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Mr Lionel Martin Schofield [*A*] has changed his address to 24 Cardinal Drive, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey (Walton-on-Thames 26257).

Mr N. H. Thompson [*A*] has changed his address to c/o Department of Works, Sydney, Australia.

Mr Christopher B. Wells [*A*] has changed his address to Flinders Cottage, Newton-on-Ouse, Yorkshire.

Mr John Arthur Wells-Thorpe [*A*] has changed his address to 55 Westdene Drive, Brighton 5, Sussex (Brighton 506493).

Mr A. T. Wickham-Robinson [*A*] has changed his address to 173 Whirlowdale Road, Sheffield 7 (Sheffield 361582).

Mr Peter Winther [*A*] has changed his address from 74 Ebury Mews East, London, SW1, to 92 Ebury Mews, Chester Square, London, SW1 (Sloane 2754).

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

Devonshire Associate (45), public school education, requires appointment, Devon, Somerset or Dorset, leading to eventual partnership. Capital available. Box 293, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

For sale. Old-established architect's practice and commodious freehold premises built as offices in south-west, growing town, on main road near town centre and sea. Four rooms, two cloak rooms, print room, open fronted garage for three cars. Box 304, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate, DIP.ARCH., aged 41, wishing to broaden experience, seeks appointment leading to eventual partnership with provincial practice. Some capital available. Box 306, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Practice or partnership sought by 33-year-old member anywhere in England with min. return £2,000 per annum. Ample capital available for right practice. Box 307, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate (37), BARCH. (Cape), well-known contemporary central African architect, twelve years' exceptional experience in design and administration as senior partner of one of the leading and largest firms in Southern Rhodesia, seeks partnership or position leading thereto with progressive firm, preferably in London.

Widely travelled. Capital available. Box 308, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate. 15 years' varied experience, wishes to contact member with small practice in the south-east area of Hampshire or west Sussex, contemplating retirement, with a view to partnership or purchase. Capital available. Box 310, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Hampshire Associate with small but interesting and expanding practice offers working partnership to young energetic member. Must be keen. Some capital may be required. Box 311, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

ACCOMMODATION

Fellow with small practice and spacious accommodation in Bedford Square, London, WC1, wishes to let part of it, 1,000 sq. ft., to another architect on terms which will make possible professional collaboration between himself and the other architect. Box 312, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

MISCELLANEOUS

For sale. Double elephant plan chest, also drawing table 6 ft 6 ins. by 2 ft 9 ins. with one double elephant drawer. Can be seen Fareham, Hants. Box 305, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

For quick sale as one lot £18. Architect's bench 7 ft 6 ins. by 3 ft, double elephant plan chest, board and T-square. London, NW7. Box 309, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Lost. Possibly returned inadvertently to another competitor from Liverpool Cathedral Competition: one quarter inch scale detail drawn on Whatman mounted double elephant size, showing reredos and glass screen. Please contact Mr K. Murta, Department of Architecture, Nigerian College, AST, Zaria, Nigeria.

The Royal Institute of British Architects, as a body, is not responsible for the statements made or opinions expressed in the JOURNAL.

A B S

Private Treatment
Surgeons' and Specialists' Fees
and Nursing Home Charges

Group facilities for architects and their families are available with the British United Provident Association (President: Lord Nuffield), a non-profit making organisation.

The Group Scheme is designed to enable members and their dependants to make the best and promptest arrangements without having to worry about the cost, and to give a measure of privacy which is not possible under the National Health Service. Thus the Scheme is not intended to dissuade people from availing themselves of the National Health Service, but rather to provide supplementary benefits to remedy its shortcomings.

The Group arrangements secure for architects and their assistants a reduction of 20 per cent in the Association's standard subscription rates. Full particulars, including Scale of Benefits and Subscription Rates with Membership Application Form will be sent on request addressed to:

The Manager,
ABS Insurance Agency Ltd,
66 Portland Place,
London, W1
(Telephone: Langham 5533)

Technical Column

Building Matters

The news that the BBC has withdrawn its one programme devoted solely to building, if only for a temporary period, has been announced in the technical press with all the signs that one generally attributes to an obituary. Personally, since I dislike the use of transistor radios in railway trains I seldom get a chance to hear the programme. I wonder if the BBC uses that period of time around seven o'clock (when most people are still trying to get home) in the same way that most of us use our 'in' trays for tiresome correspondence.

Surely there is scope for a programme aimed at the largest industry in the country and for putting such a programme on at a time when it is possible for the people concerned to listen to it. Architecture is by no means forgotten by the BBC, even Mrs Dale in her diary is about to meet one of our profession. If the RIBA can help to massage Building Matters back to life or help to sponsor a new programme it will certainly do so.

Annual Reports

The reports of two organisations have been published recently. Before even studying their contents I could not help being impressed with their design and use of standard sizes. The Manchester Building Centre Report is printed on A4, the Cement and Concrete Association Report on A5.

The Manchester Building Centre has obviously got off to a very good start. It was formally incorporated in September 1959, and opened in Portland Street in July 1960. It is affiliated to the Building Centre in London. The Centre's Information Service received over 4,000 requests for information during its first six months and so far seven film shows have been held, eight evening meetings and three public lectures.

The Cement and Concrete Association: many associations must envy the C and CA its comparative wealth. That every penny is spent to good purpose is reflected in its Annual Report. Perhaps less is known of the friendly relations between C and CA and the RIBA. There have been many occasions on which they have collaborated with us, one of which, the Hospitals Overseas exhibition was arranged by them and shown at Portland Place during last year's Hospital Course.

The Association provides a free service of technical information and advice on all aspects of concrete construction, based on practical experience and research. Inquiries are normally answered by correspondence, but in some cases it may be advantageous for the inquirer to visit C and CA's Research Station at Wexham Springs where there are permanent demonstrations of surface finishes for pre-cast concrete, surface treatment of *in situ* concrete, concrete paving, and town gardens. Training courses for architects and others are also held here.

Greek Centre, in Regent Street

National design centres have been mushrooming in and around Regent Street, mostly they are concerned with consumer goods. Mr Alatzas of the Greek Centre, however, tells me that he has a display of Greek marbles which may interest members. They range from almost pure white, Pentelicon, to Mani's absolute black.

Farm Buildings Advisory Panel

The following statement has been issued by the COID: Since *Design* magazine began reviews of the design standards of prefabricated farm buildings, landowners, manufacturers and officials have increasingly turned to the Council of Industrial Design for advice on the subject.

The COID has therefore invited the following to join an Advisory Panel on Farm Buildings: Mr F. J. Stratton, CBE, Chairman of the Fatstock Marketing Corporation Ltd (Chairman); Mr Edward D. Mills, CBE, MSIA [*F*]; Sir Gordon Russell, CBE, RDI, FSIA [*Hon. A*]; Mr Michael Shepheard [*A*]; Mr John Voelcker, AADIPL. [*A*]; Mr J. Noel White, Deputy Director, COID, and Mr Peter Whitworth, Industrial Officer, COID (Secretary).

While the present ranges of standardised buildings have served reasonably well in the past, it does now seem that future agricultural requirements could be better met with better buildings produced from the same materials at no extra cost.

Farm buildings may be prominent in the landscape, so their design is of some public concern, particularly as many are subsidised from public funds through the grants of the farm improvement scheme. They are also relatively free of planning control.

As a first step, the panel will survey the range of standard components in concrete, steel, aluminium, timber and plastics which is already available. This will be done with a view to recommending profitable lines of development and drawing attention to the more promising aspects of current production.

ANTHONY WILLIAMS [*A*]

Notes on the Ceremonial Procedure for formally laying a Foundation Stone

Compiled by
James L. Caldwell [F]

Introduction

At the outset it should be clearly understood that the architect is in complete charge of the site and buildings, until handed over to the client. He should therefore be in attendance on the platform adjacent to the stone position to admit and receive the party prior to the ceremony.

The tools required are: plumb-rule, level, trowel and maul. One or both of the last two are usually presented by the architect to the person responsible for performing the ceremony suitably inscribed to commemorate the occasion.

Procedure

(*a*) The client or prospective occupier welcomes the party, introduces the central figure and the architect.
(*b*) The architect presents the ceremonial trowel and/or maul to the person who is to lay the stone and invites him to proceed accordingly.
(*c*) The stone is laid, the mortar bed being roughly prepared by the contractor or his representative, finished off by the ceremonial layer who should traditionally place a coin of the realm (of appropriate date) in the bed, the stone is slowly lowered into position, tried and adjusted by the architect assisted by the foreman as to level and perpendicular, with the maul the layer then strikes the stone lightly three times on each corner in an anticlockwise movement starting from the top right-hand corner saying 'In equity, justice, temperance and fortitude, I declare this stone well and truly laid' (one word at each corner).
(*d*) Historical records are then deposited in the cavity (or cavities) prepared in the stone either directly or in sealed containers, by the client or others invited to do so.
(*e*) The cavity is sealed by a countersunk slate cover and joined in with mortar.
(*f*) Depending on the nature of the building and the scope of the ceremony, then follows a prayer of dedication and/or the National Anthem.

Preparation

In every case where a ceremonial foundation stone is to be laid provision should be made in the contract to cover the cost of the stone, carving, attendance by contractor, disruption of work during ceremony, erection and removal of temporary platform, scaffolding and hire of hoisting equipment such as morris block and tackle with lewis and steel wedges to fit the hole provided in the centre of the stone. The position should be decided in the initial design and if possible at or near the north-east corner of the building. To ensure a successful first-time laying at the ceremonial function, the architect should always arrange a preliminary trial and mark the position of edges and centre of the stone on the base beforehand, the stone then requires raising a few inches only, to prepare the mortar bed at the official laying.

Traditionally the cavity for historical records should be under the stone, but for all practical purposes it is more convenient in the top to facilitate the deposit of records as part of the ceremony. Loose containers may be either polythene, copper, or vacuum bottles depending on the significance of the building.

It is absolutely essential that the stone as laid remains in position and to ensure that this is apparent to the party, the foreman should proceed to lay further courses of brick, stone or other walling as designed for the building immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony. Thereafter the carved face should be protected with a timber casing until all building operations are complete.

Opening Ceremony

In many respects this is similar, with the exception that the contractor should have the privilege of providing the ceremonial key, which should first be handed over to the architect to present to the client or his representative, symbolically to represent the acceptance of the building.

Points to remember in this respect are:
(*a*) That the key fits the lock.
(*b*) That the escutcheon does not obstruct the moulded shank from outside, where the ceremony is normally held.
(*c*) That the base metal is sufficiently strong to operate the lock without bending.

Correspondence

The Editor, RIBA JOURNAL

A Career in Architecture

Dear Sir, – In your August issue many readers must have noticed with misgiving the departure from tradition in the section devoted to book reviews. In the past it has been generally accepted that reviews, like letters, should be signed, initials sometimes being substituted for short reviews of lesser works. Brief notes, being prepared by the Librarian or his staff, have been the only exceptions.

On page 411 of the issue in question, however, there is a long and highly critical review of a small book, one of a series, dealing with a career in architecture. No name is appended. As the Library Committee entrusted me with the task of reviewing this book, they are clearly not involved. The inference therefore is that it is an 'inspired' review. If so members are surely entitled to know whether it is written by an honorary officer or some official on behalf of a committee or at the wish of the Council itself. In this event it should be indicated as such. The cloak of anonymity once accepted can easily encourage personal vituperations from those with over sensitive corns, unfair to both authors and publishers. This must do harm to the profession, compared with which defects in the book in question, many due apparently to careless proof-reading, appear to be small.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. ENTHOVEN [F]

The review of *Architecture as a Career* was unsigned at the suggestion of the Honorary Officers as it was felt to represent an official RIBA view rather than that of any individual.

'All our planning practice is . . . conditioned by the existing fabric of our pre-motor-age towns'

Building Forms and Planning Spaces

by Denis Harper, PH.D, MSC.TECH., AMPTI, AILA [*F*][1]

Static Framework

It is a fascinating exercise to thumb through the classic histories of town planning and trace the influences which have affected the modern 20th-century town plans. Without exception our town plans – both designed and evolutionary – are linked closely with architecture and architectural masterpieces and rightly, but rarely with building, and herein lies one of the failures of our town planning concepts. Town planning only succeeds when it becomes town building through building operations and development.

Our present planning attitudes remain coloured by the planning theories of the early days of the century, the vast visible changes in towns since those days are very obvious but few of them are due to 'planning schemes' or major architectural works: most are constructions to meet the pressures of particular events, the pressures tended (and still tend) to be too great, and change too quickly for the theoretic framework of planning schemes to operate effectively. Planning methods are changing – and they 'may' become more effective but it is as well initially in referring to planning spaces to remember the standard approach to schemes and the attitudes which result.

Following a brief historical review – a recognition of heritage – the planner has identified particular road and path patterns, zones of predominant use, and, with an eye to balance, control and community of interests, has suggested the imposition of site usage restrictions.

In nearly all established towns under planning examination the many inadequacies and deterrents to a full urbanity can clearly be seen, and the planner gets to work to suggest physical improvements to deal with traffic bottlenecks and trends, expansion of population and local economy, removal of unhygienic slum conditions and the necessary increase in facilities for a 'full life'. In this, and in much writing in this century, he has tended to pontificate, giving the impression that not many people have spotted these delinquencies.

In making proposals – as obviously unlike many others who may simply isolate present conditions, he must – he has to make many decisions, among them many unassisted by statistical evidence (but helped by existing directives) such as (1) forecast of population mobility; (2) land recognised as zones in the belief that some activities are pleasant, some unpleasant, and some perhaps simply require concentration; (3) building densities in terms of floor space indices or rooms per acre; (4) traffic increase and new routes for traffic movement including parking and terminal points; (5) some suggestion of urban architectural character, and – most important of all, the bringing in of additional land for population and every other kind of local growth.

We have all indulged in this exercise – necessarily – and been conditioned by basic local surveys projected into the local future, without being able to see the problem nationally or globally, and quite obviously been quite unable to make allowances for unpremeditated and world shattering events. Small

[1] Originally given as a lecture at University College of North Staffordshire.

wonder, therefore, that we should see all our town planning efforts as attacked by hostile wilful forces and are discouraged by the results.

At this point I must emphasise my belief that these efforts were, and are, worthwhile and that conditions would have been a lot worse but for the pioneering work of the pre-war days and the later patient administration of the '50s. But we are faced with an exploding world, vastly increasing world populations and an 'Architecture in Evolution' in the terms of Doxiadis and his RIBA discourse – and all the problems which can result. I claim no originality for my catalogue of problems, which now must follow.

Problems in Plan Production

There are the widely recognised problems associated with the fact that few of our town plans are being implemented, except in part – and usually a minor part. Three main reasons are:

1. That the plan dates quickly and the pressure of events moves ahead of plan implementation.
2. All plans demand the initiation of public works and the money is never available quickly enough.
3. The historic burdens of privately owned property, dilapidated and slum areas, and outworn public services take nearly all the attentions of a democratic machine.

We still tend to be unrealistic about local expansion – it was said, I believe, before the war that our accumulated urban plans added up to an assumed population of 200,000,000 with industry (but not traffic) to match – but our anticipations and aspirations now are much more thwarted by the limitations of our economy and the ability of the construction industries to deal, within a foreseeable time, with all the work which plans envisage.

Therefore we have to make judgements and proceed with priorities (or do what in fact is available for us to do) and in whole planning terms priorities can be very dangerous, for they seek a quick way – rather than a masterly way of dealing with pressures (parkways to edge of towns – twilight clearance areas – M1 perhaps instead of M4 and M12). The pressure can be from private speculative enterprise seeking land for housing or industry, or for 'nearly' comprehensive development in central areas. One of the discouraging elements can be the way public initiative may be transformed into private short-term financial gains, and the building development can only with great care and some philanthropy be turned to ultimate gain. Such activities, on the other hand, in present times of supposed and real land shortage cause land owners to hold on, awaiting abnormal bids, and incidentally put a local authority bid out of the question.

A basic problem is of course our tremendous traffic growth with its lethal consequences and its parking problems – making all plans earlier than 1955 out of date: this subject has been dealt with by many symposia recently and the problem is understood, though opinions are very divided about a solution.[1]

Our town planning legislation and administrative machinery is notoriously cumbersome and the relationship between regional and local aspirations not always comfortable. The greatest criticism comes from these conditions, and the process takes months of discussion to deal with certain kinds of proposal.

We have, too, a number of obsessions – some very real – much 'plugged' by our normal information services and which affect an objective reaction to planning and plans. I must only enumerate them though I suspect each of them has more power than any governmental planning department. The international industries – chemical, oil and motor companies – the power of advertising and the status symbols which it encourages. Status symbols are not only personal, but can be public. There are some of the unexpected results of the welfare state: increase in vandalism and crime; early marriage and problems of sex and morality; labour and foot loose mobility; few ideals and little philosophy and certainly less local interests. We are obsessed too by science and its power over life and death and the tremendous forces it can release – speed, automation, mechanical equipment – all imposed on our environment.

There are other problems not widely recognised at this time, but they involve some of the social problems examined by Dr Mark Abrams in his talk to the 1960 T. and C. Planning Summer School on 'Social Aspects of Leisure', to which I shall refer later, and various lectures given by Professor Wise. They also involve our basic housing policies of the 1950s and the many disadvantages which have resulted from linking housing shortages with subsidies as a predominant political instrument. In our new educationally inspired social consciousness, however good architecturally our public housing may be, its social status is unhappily at a low ebb. (I believe this will change, but too slowly to save the continued desecration of our land by speculative housing of a poor outmoded kind.)

Three other little recognised problems must be referred to: one is the problem of industrial location and that rarity of finding sites considered suitable within zones reserved for the purpose, to which I will refer later, and another is the problem of noise everywhere and the lack of repose this causes in cities, buildings and landscape – a problem which must be given much more attention in the consideration of traffic routes and design of buildings. The third problem is that of the present limitations of the building industry.

[1] *See* Colin Buchanan's 12 questions in his paper 'Transport – the Crux of City Planning', T. and C. P. Association.

Limitations of the Building Industry

These limitations when seen against the extent of planning schemes in total are severe, and it can be assumed that for many years priorities will have to be imposed. The hopeful urban road plans in nearly any town in the country, prepared in the early 1950s have only to be reviewed to see that essentially only improvement schemes have actually been carried out – too late and too little. The figures of production for 1960 as quoted by *The Builder* can be summarised as follows:

	£ m.	
Housing LA	242	
private	387	
		629 m.
Other New Work		
LA, etc.	432	
Private Development		
Industry	341	
Miscellaneous	251	
		1,024 m.
Total excluding repairs and maintenance		£1,653 m.

This work was carried out by about 750,000 men (excluding residential and maintenance) and was the highest since the war: the index of production rose about 7 points (100 = 1954 – from 1959–60; 111–118), but it is important to note the works on which most progress is being made – private housing, industrial work, civil engineering work and miscellaneous (office buildings and the like), but the impact upon our outworn housing and towns within this considerable constructional effort is only little more than marginal, and in the meanwhile obsolescence grows. It can be shown that a programme of about 400,000 houses a year must be maintained to save the number of slums (houses over 75 years old) increasing – and most of these will of necessity be a local authority task (they are hardly attractive to private enterprise). When we add other old building replacement, even if our present rate of technical progress continues, except for large civil engineering and industrial work, an automatic scarcity of production could develop which will shelve most of the comprehensive development (central as well as housing) we all hope for, until it loses its savour and the opportunities of its healing influence.

The alternative is a tremendous drive for large scale reorganisation of the industry (it is indeed rather pathetic that for any scheme over £2,000,000 at the moment only a handful of national firms can be regarded as capable). The

reorganisation starts with restraint in the Treasury against periodically using the building industry as a financial control by the device of yearly budgets and approvals which are detrimental to a stable and responsible industry.

Materials, machines and methods are subjects of considerable research but recruitment of men is still disappointing, for other industries – more comfortable and attractive – have more to offer. I think the industry will reorganise and in due time be more able to meet the demands then made upon it, but this is probably ten years ahead and a lot of planning schemes, private and public, will have suffered the axe of mistaken or inevitable priorities by then.

I must confess that much of this is opinion not based on much investigation. Equally it must be opinion only to refer to the character of decisions taken when private building is involved, but it certainly is characteristic of present day programme-making for clients to refer to the following considerations: (1) Spatial flexibility and the possibility of expansion; (2) Quick financial returns, with sometimes a reference to resale value; (3) Status; (4) Comfort; (5) Ease of access for public and for service; (6) Parking; and some of these requirements quickly can run counter to the public advantage, always the planners' dichotomy whether a development plan exists or not.

Developments

Consideration of building forms and planning is effected by the technical facilities and the design attitudes which the industry offers. Surmise about continued improvements in industrial development (building) can reasonably be founded on a number of technical refinements which can be seen. Much effort is directed towards replacing site building by factory components requiring only assembly, with the aid of mechanisation and hoisting. Reinforced concrete techniques and material developments are also progressing – and in the field of services, mechanical ventilation is becoming nearly as familiar as central heating. We are yet only in the early days of sound insulation.

Design attitudes are very confused and the critics seem to be more numerous than creative architects; there is naturally a great desire to exploit the technical improvements and developments just mentioned, but, in addition a great number of 'principles' of urban development are being tried and adopted. These are most easily summarised:

(*a*) The city is increasingly being inspected by car – quickly – and the passing panorama must therefore have a quicker impact. This involves a more dramatic scale and a highly repetitive treatment.

Castrol House – 'A pattern of standard fenestration on a modular grid' (Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners)

(*b*) Vehicle/pedestrian separation – vertical or horizontally or both – visual and practical.

(*c*) The high tower related to the cleared ground-level piazza.

(*d*) Attempts to protect the historically and aesthetically interesting building or group.

(*e*) Attempts by Civic Trust means, to re-establish some of the attraction of existing areas, by a process of cleaning up and an improvement in the design of details.

(*f*) Gradually, acceptance of higher densities in order to reduce the wasteful spread of housing into fringe areas – higher densities are also developing in the city centres.

The above are only a rough indication – and each could be the subject of careful analysis and debate, but even if only approximate, when related to what each of us subjectively define as being the technical facilities (and opportunities) afforded by the building industry, they lead to a series of design attitudes. These will be seen in the examples which follow, but the broad patterns can, I think, be seen in three distinctive trends (the stock in trade of new building in the average town).

The first is the use of a pattern of standard fenestration on a modular grid, either using or seeming to use standard elements of curtain walling and panels, an attempted exploitation of standard units of assembly and a reduction of wet site processes.

The second trend sees the developing techniques of prefabrication as being the negation of creative design and in any case believes that the present industry is not capable of producing that standard of perfection which alone will make repetitive modular design great architecture. Significant architecture tends here to be the aim and as a result we have the rough – 'as found' architecture of dull brick and heavy rough concrete and a random pattern of windows which are, perhaps mistakenly, classed as 'New Brutalism'.

The third group is bemused largely by the considerable advances in structural design – large spans, space frames, paraboloids and concrete shells, and one can see the influences of all three bringing into play a possible fourth development in the new 'formalism' current among some architects in the United States and in Italy. The architectural struggles to face the new 'mobility' are leading to many excesses and many failures, where reality is lost in a plethora of subjective aesthetic argument. From a planning point of view there are obviously great dangers in excessive individualism where the argument is not functional, for, with the certain loss of the street façade as a unifying element, its control and the necessary restraint of status seeking, present great problems. The new 'tower and slab' scale frequently show a disregard for the scale of existing (and still useful) fabric, and the effects of increasing population densities upon overloaded spaces and services.

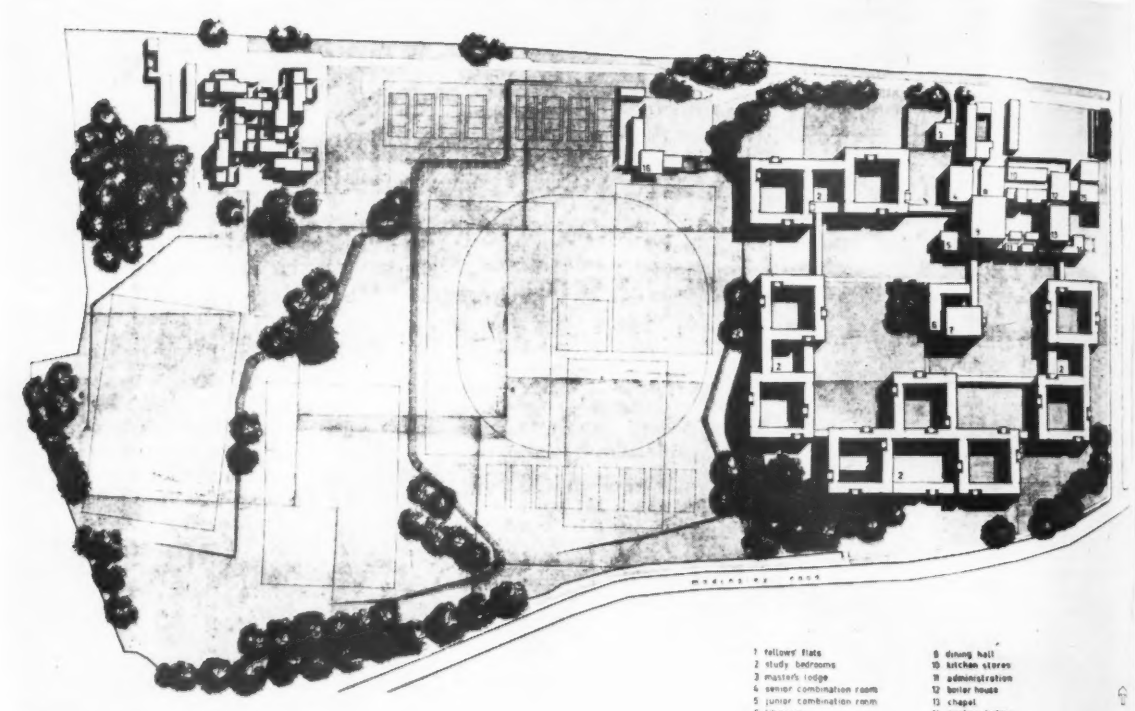
Building Forms

Scale and density present perhaps the most difficult of our new environmental problems. One tower or a small composed group of towers may be a contribution to the vigour and attraction of an area, but quickly there can be too many. New York and many other American cities from the 1920s to the present day can show a warning. The vitality of a Lever Building with its mirrored façade is lost when it has to compete with two newcomers near at hand – each reflecting each other.

Anonymity in terms of pattern and place has become usual in the great office and housing blocks anywhere in the world. These buildings in the first of my categories attempting to rationalise height and repetitive floors may frequently be negative but can be excellent urban buildings. Where they become towers they require sufficient site to permit spacious ground floor treatment. Some very interesting section designs have resulted. The podium of two storeys or so on which the tower rests is a usual device, providing much more ground floor space paying lip service to the street (as it is). However large, many have a transient air – generally more temporary – a condition shared with many of our post-war schools designed with a highly articulated plan spreading

L: Nervi's sports palazzetta – 'His work excites the greatest pleasure in pure form'

Below: 'Churchill College has a vital courtyard plan . . . uninhibited by axes and vistas, capable of being extended as time requires, and yet visually finished at many stages' (Richard Sheppard, Robson and Partners)



CHURCHILL COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE site plan

over considerable ground – extrovert looking outwards with a rather anonymous stare. Certainly a major characteristic of modern buildings is that their functions are not always easily recognisable (by traditional glance) – flats, schools, offices, factories cannot quickly be identified, *except in relation to their setting*. Most of these buildings look outwards and above the eighth or ninth floor a new perspective (for England) opens up above the roof and tree tops. It is of some significance to find how interesting our traditional roof shapes in the northern industrial town can be – and how valuable the occasional surviving tree.

In particular collegiate buildings, though perhaps accepting a modular pattern, turn inwards to seek a unity less exposed to outside developments. The winning design for Churchill College had a very vital courtyard plan with a weaving of two spatial units uninhibited by axes and vistas, capable of being extended as time requires, and yet visually finished at many stages, and influenced by past essays at Oxford and Cambridge and the precinct proposals of pre-war planning schemes – the London plan by Abercrombie and others. This concept, as will be mentioned, has a wider validity as can be seen in recent housing schemes.

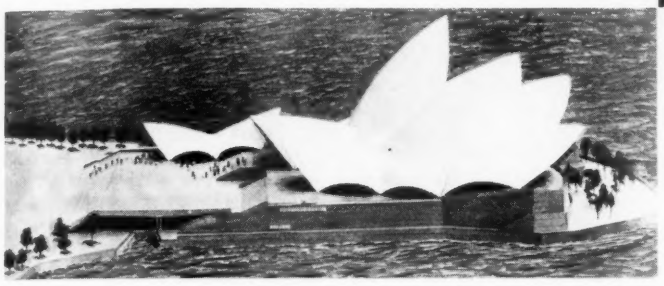
Churchill College offered in its second premiated design flowing free sculptured forms exploiting the 'plastic' nature of reinforced concrete, a favourite phrase with architects used quite differently from the term understood by structural engineers.

Le Corbusier has been the greatest influence on advanced architectural development for 30 years, in the early days of which he produced that masterpiece of contrasting techniques – Le Pavillon Suisse. His recent influences in which he has deliberately required rough-textured very inaccurate surfaces and angles, together with highly modelled skylines, have been world wide. He has released some architects from the bondage of prefabricated parts into a highly intuitive aesthetic world of Form which rarely has validity, except in the kind of building Le Corbusier is able to do. Ronchamp, La Tourette and the work at Chandigarh are all examples, the first of course in rural settings but the last an urban capital – the spatial effects of which are evidently profound. 'Monument' building is, I believe, only occasionally permissible and in lesser hands in lesser places very undesirable.

The third main influence I referred to

Chandigarh Law Courts – 'A highly intuitive world of form . . . monument building is only occasionally permissible and in lesser hands in lesser places very undesirable' (Le Corbusier)

'A development of a new Formalism . . . reality may be lost in a plethora of subjective aesthetic argument' (Minoru Yamasaki)



The model of the design by Joern Utzon for Sydney Opera House

is the result of the building engineers Nervi, Candela, Torroja[1] and others whose work on large span and thin membrane structures excites the greatest pleasure in pure form, though usually only applicable to simple volume buildings. Some are exquisite and for particular prestige buildings on specially chosen sites magnificent, but the crops of space frames and hyperbolic paraboloids of some recent English designs are fashionable rather than appropriate, and we can quickly reduce fundamentals to formalism as seen in the recent work of Castiglione, Paul Rudolph and others nearer home.

There are at present many experimental hazards on the way to a more stable architectural philosophy. The work of Aalto shows some aspects of all the influences I have been able to mention, yet is never pompous nor self-satisfied; the work of Jacobsen, urbane, simple, stylised, extremely disciplined, and the results of the important international competitions at Toronto and Sydney; all these are moving in constituent directions.

I have condensed in an oversimplified and therefore inaccurate way some of the characteristics of new building forms which development plans must acknowledge and for which they must make space. As we leave this review to consider planning spaces we must recognise that buildings are obviously effected by *site*, but they also condition sites. Buildings make towns and at best buildings and access to them within towns must be unified and simply expressed. As Smithson says, 'Not putting a building on a site, but with a building making a space'.

[1] Professor Torroja died in June 1961.

Planning Spaces

In making reference to planning spaces related to new building concepts, one has to say many obvious things, one of which is that all our planning practice is in fact conditioned by the existing fabric of our pre-motor-age towns. The application of new planning theories is therefore very difficult in conditions largely of 'make do and mend', the despair of local authorities, and the reason for the increased popularity of 'comprehensive redevelopment' as a concept by which new life might be quickly breathed into our towns. There are many problems involved in the implementation of this policy and some dangers. Comprehensive redevelopment gives opportunities for planning in the grand manner (though not in the Beaux Arts tradition of the monumental street approach and large symmetrical vistas. These concepts like that of the ordinary street and its continuous façade have largely been destroyed by the motor vehicle). The dangers of comprehensive redevelopment are mainly those of *density* to permit a financial return, probably involving more vehicular access into an existing central area rather than less, and that this kind of building activity, if developed widely (and they are status making and therefore parochially attractive) could syphon off too much of our relatively limited resources to the detriment of much needed work in our twilight areas, within which are many buildings of continuing useful life. It cannot necessarily be assumed that the establishment of a successfully planned comprehensive development will have a snowball effect upon the areas immediately outside, to their advantage – the reverse could be the case. While admiring the Coventry central areas, one continues to be appalled at the approaches. It is, I believe, a most dangerous principle to rely upon the *financial investment* of the central development area as our main hope of urban survival and improvement, because of the problems of continued congestion at the centre and doubts about the validity of the usual urban centre concept. We still can have the conflicts of unmanageable vehicle congestion, continued efficient business, and city enjoyment.

Planning spaces primarily involve building sites plus access – roads, railways, airfields, pathways and the open spaces for all leisure activity – in short the whole stock in trade of land-use zoning. I call this tool of planning into question, recognising that it is a fairly simple and pontifical device, largely because I believe that in the new developments in social activities and building technology, it is no longer justified, in terms of segregation of use, not practicable in that non-conforming

LCC

The Holford scheme for Piccadilly Circus – 'Application of new planning theories is very difficult in conditions largely of "make do and mend" . . . comprehensive redevelopment could quickly breathe new life into our towns'

uses are continuing and will increase, and that it can be undesirable in increasing our problems of transport and mobility. These statements are too generalised to be much use but must serve to question the usual zoning on present town maps (a subject for a lecture in itself). Two contributory factors in this argument are, first, that our areas of concentration (not necessarily urban) are rapidly becoming three-dimensional. Metropolitan-wise there are many sporadic examples where access is at different levels, and these are increasingly being adopted and can now be seen on nearly all planning development schemes. These plans largely involve separation of vehicular and pedestrian ways, this being done also horizontally. The vertical section is also used to separate uses and could with justification be more extensively exploited. Shops with flats and maisonettes over are a commonplace, but with different level access possible one of the main problems is solved. Similarly we can have cinemas and halls coupled with hotels and offices and blocks of flats can be – nearly – self-sufficient communities in themselves.

Second, modern technology permits, at a cost, solutions to the problems of noise and smell, and electrical power has made most industrial processes clean and smoke free. A reassessment of existing industrial sites within housing

Below: 'Cumbernauld . . . with its concentrated housing surrounding articulated and very ambitious town centre on three levels.' View of esquisse model from NW (Hugh Wilson)

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areas can therefore be made, but a major characteristic of new production processes is the considerable land areas involved, and our old 19th-century mills have in consequence only a marginal adaptability, particularly as multi-storeyed factories are now considered only if land is very limited. And when it comes to industrial expansion, most local authorities (and government departments) will drive great holes in a development plan and a green belt, to ensure the establishment of a further source of local work and urban expansion, sometimes without reviewing closely the results of such action.

One result of immediate interest is that many sparsely developed areas are now available for industrial expansion, and at the same time local authorities are engaged in slum clearance in twilight areas, and – with the primary object of avoiding all the problems of overspill areas and negotiation – replan in the form of high density housing development (in a word, attempting to rehouse on the existing sites all the population dispossessed). We have a quite new situation therefore of increasing housing concentration (with some advantages) with considerable industrial dispersion, which eats into many of our comfortable town planning theories. One such is the widely held neighbourhood unit theory applied to most of the theoretical planning of existing urban areas and to all but one of our New Towns. The exception is Cumbernauld with its concentrated – though largely two-storey housing, surrounding a highly articulated and very ambitious town centre on three levels.

Of course the opportunities for advanced planning solutions are much greater with clean sites and new towns. Brazilia and the Stockholm suburbs of Vallingby and Farsta are of great interest in the development of plans for a more mobile society with their great variety of concentration and dispersal, use and neglect. Stevenage added to our achievements in New Towns with its new centre – wholly pedestrian – but like most towns in Britain does not succeed in improving the life of the centre much in the leisure hours. With present shop closing and housing dispersal and the new social habits involving motor and TV, there is not much in existing town centres to ensure their survival unless their leisure usefulness and their atmosphere of 'belonging' can be improved. Survival is a little more likely though certainly not yet assured where an historic centre of some value exists, but here we have problems of continuity and preservation against the economic pressures which can only be resisted if people live in the centre to make it real, and if densities of people and particularly their motors – can be kept to the upper limit, before enjoyment becomes irritation. Hanover's post war solution in the redesign of its central areas has great appeal to meet this fundamental need. The city architect has not always been able to control individual development but the principles adopted are simple. They involve a centre inside an inner 'square' of urban motor-way. In the centre a maximum height of six storeys is insisted on and careful control of site usage. Some prestige housing of medium density (for professionals and city executives) has been built, related to the precincts of the town hall, city church, the opera house and other centre buildings. High density development including large stores and factories are related to the periphery of the urban motor-way which is served by the links to the autobahn system – a tangential road pattern, which has great advantages over our concentric ring roads most of which have either never developed at all, or are in a partial state of completion.

Inner housing (though rarely yet *central* housing) is involving the use of mixed housing development with the exploitation of towers, slabs, and four-, three- and two-storey development on one site, as largely pioneered by the LCC. These are a great advance on much of the early local authority housing schemes, both in providing a field for new social endeavour, but also a new and more stimulating architectural background, but the problem of high flat living, garaging and parking and the journey to work have not yet been solved. Alternatives of patio housing and concentrated two-storey – on the 'Radburn' principle of pedestrian/vehicular segregation – are the source of much present experimenting, much of it however without sufficient study of how people want to live – and much of it pattern making. I believe that it has its applications however, particularly in relation to great problems of in-fill within existing housing areas, where the scale of existing property is something which must not lightly be destroyed. Denys Lasdun in his work for Bethnal Green has tried to grip this particular problem. His 'cluster blocks' though they concentrate more dwellings on one piece of ground, have some success in preserving the scale of the existing property by emphasising the individual housing unit in the design, and avoiding the beehive character of much high density development. A recognition of what is called 'the grain' of an existing area is necessary to this design principle – scale of windows, choice of scale of material – basic pattern and shape are all elements considered to subdue the subversive effects of the interloping building.

The essentials of what I have said under this heading of Planning Spaces are by now perhaps confused and need summarising.

First then, I think zoning must be re-assessed to involve only areas of early reconstruction and be related to means of vehicular access, rather than to specific uses. Particularly, encouragement must be given to central living and the creation of pedestrian piazzas and market places, and these perhaps with considerable mixtures of development.

Second, areas of leisure and open space must similarly be identified and made effective, but outworn concepts of open space usage need careful review. Third, housing and office densities should not be too high in the centres and should increase rather than diminish as they move outwards into the present 'twilight' areas.

Fourth, access to the central areas must be realistically related to the new motor-ways and if this means cutting a new way with limited points of access, this is better than continuing to make minor improvements to existing roads. It is vital that urban motor-ways should reach a satisfactory terminal point within the near-central urban area with parking facilities and careful control of further penetration into the central area. At last the seal of approval for pedestrian precincts within cities and towns is being given by authorities, but these will only be successful if the vehicle approach (in great numbers) to these centres is solved. Not many people want to walk far – and the motor is their pride and joy.

Horizons

In this summary I have moved into speculation for the future. Any planner does so with few facts or statistics to guide him. Much of the effort we put into planning schemes (and this present speculation) might well be directed into the assembly of more statistical data, but I would like to conclude with some reference to the philosophic speculations of others – perhaps adding some less effective comment of my own.

There is no certainty that our present towns and cities will survive within our present concepts, or that we can easily reverse with our present building machinery the continuation of urban decay. The 19th century still largely fills our urban areas and the big question is whether we can make them worth living in. The urbanists' view is that the standards at which pedestrians are catered for is a measure of the civilised quality of a scheme, but it needs more than the pressure of a few urban devotees to reverse our present trends. Dr Abrams, referring to the 'Social Aspects of Leisure', comes to the comforting conclusion that 'people want a suburban life in the heart of a great metropolitan centre' and he quoted the ingredients as being 'rapid access to work, privacy, wide selection of social contacts, easy access to entertainment –

'Stevenage added to our achievements in New Towns with its new centre . . .' (L. G. Vincent)

The Lijnbaan, Rotterdam – 'People want a suburban life in the heart of a great metropolitan centre' *Arielli, Paris*

with fresh air, neighbourly interests, garden, space and quiet', a tall order and even then, I think, omitted private mobility – a car, but it comes closer to the Hanover image, and some aspects of it can be found in Rotterdam with its magnificent central housing related to the Lijnbaan.

The policy of full employment, improved prosperity, and the less heavy character of much work are causing the boundaries between work, home and leisure to disintegrate, 'work becomes almost a break from the chores of home, particularly where there are the benefits and permanence of a large company situated in pleasant surroundings with the sensation of being in the heart of affairs'. In these circumstances the search for local industrial diversity does not seem very important. If Dr Abrams is assessing the position correctly then we are back to a point where home and work can once again mingle and perhaps see the advantage of housing being closely related to industry rather than segregated from it. Some of our recent industrial development has a quality of spaciousness and a real sense of a community which would be better exploited if not set among many other industries, but rather integrated with other urban (or for that matter rural) requirements. Every factory becomes a community of people.

This raises the whole matter of the validity of the urban fence and the green belt, linked in turn to a national motorway system. The greatest problems of most industries are power, distribution and quick mobility. With the completion of the first section of M1 comes the search for industrial sites all along its route near the points of access, which may prejudice the major advantages which M1 was designed to provide – that of improving movements on an already well developed industrial axis. The green belts are intended to prevent expansion of urban areas into good farming land, to preserve areas of scenic interest and leisure activity (not sufficiently important to qualify as a 'national park') and generally to slow down the impersonal and rather squalid suburbanisation.

In the light of all the pressures I have referred to, green belts are being subjected to all that non-conformity which at present assails urban zoning – all in the interests of urban and industrial speculation, for, in the last analysis, no local authority can resist expansion and the increase of its status. Seen in the light of the new social needs and the new industrial setting, the green belts will only rarely meet our needs and act as controls. Largely, I think, their place must be taken by zones of leisure and quiet (an expansion of a more linear national park system) to which people will want to retire at week-ends – to their chalets or with their caravans. Obviously these zones must be related to controlled access from the motorways and a regional road system. The remaining rural zones would then quite deliberately be zones for the agricultural industry and zones where other activities and developments related to the services available might be permitted. Within these zones we are bound to have further requirements for the new oil refineries and power stations, and their impact upon a large region is severe, not only aesthetic, but in the increase of housing and vehicles and all the ancillary requirements. The impact of the new Severn bridge plus the new atomic power station at Berkeley on western Gloucestershire will be enormous.

I mentioned control of access. Like the great national parks of Africa, the time may come when vehicle and visitor numbers will have to be controlled at access points into areas of scenic beauty like the Lake District, certain areas of the Peak, Cotswolds and the Devon and Cornwall coast lines, simply in the interests of their continued survival and amenity.

Back now for a last comment on town centres. Control of congestion within centres might eventually be solved simply by a retreat from such centres as being no longer worthy of effort, but for many people I believe this an unacceptable attitude. The control of numbers can largely be left to the control of vehicles including public transport, and the limitation of floor space density within the central core itself. The core is the place not only for the town hall and parish church, but other buildings of assembly, including the university and technical college, and the art gallery and opera house, all elements which could give opportunities for good new architecture and the real preservation of the old historic places.

Good buildings of this type must be seen – and have a conscious setting, but we must beware of – too literally – using Italian examples to apply to our northern and treacherous climate. It should therefore be possible to use our developing pedestrian ways and places in all weathers. There is only a limited pleasure to non-architects in urban walking even when the interest is great – and it is not usually so to the average man. In addition to shelter, we may soon find ourselves involved in street heaters and travolaters, for methods of persuasion not less than those of the modern advertisement campaign, with its images, will have to be applied to the planning of the future if it is to be a fit instrument in the control of our limited economic and natural resources.

Practice Notes

PRACTICE QUERIES

1. Directorship of a Company

Q: I have been asked to become a director of a company managing property belonging to my family. Am I prevented from accepting this position under the RIBA Code of Professional Conduct?

A: It is permissible for a member of the RIBA to be a director of a company which comprises members of his own family if that company is merely a property-holding concern. If, however, the company, in addition to holding land, actually trades in land or buildings for profit then such an arrangement would not be permitted.

2. Nominated Sub-Contractors

Q: In a building contract in which I am concerned, the contractor has become bankrupt. Can I make direct payments to nominated sub-contractors in respect of sums owing to them from the main contractor?

A: Under the terms of the RIBA Building Contract the architect has the right by virtue of Clause 21 (*c*) to make direct payments to nominated sub-contractors but only in respect of amounts which have been included in the latter's favour in certificates which have been issued by the architect prior to the liquidation but which sums have not been paid to the sub-contractor by the main contractor. There is no power under Clause 21 for the architect to make direct payments in respect of the cost of works which have not been included in previous certificates.

Only in the event of the contract being terminated under Clause 19 because of the contractor's bankruptcy and the contractor's employment not being reinstated as therein provided, may the architect make direct payments to a sub-contractor in respect of works not previously included in a certificate. This right arises under Clause 19 (*c*) and must be distinguished from the right conferred under Clause 21.

The Institute of Arbitrators

We commend to members the series of lectures arranged by the Institute of Arbitrators for this autumn. The programme of lectures is as follows:

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT – Nature of Arbitration; Arbitration Act, 1950; Arbitration Agreement. Tuesday 10 October. J. R. W. Alexander, CBE, MA, LLB, FCIS, FIARB.

DISPUTE – Dispute; Arbitrator; Umpire; Expert Witness. Tuesday 17 October. A. B. Waters, MBE, GM, FIARB [*F*].

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS – Preliminary Proceedings; Pleadings; Evidence; Case Stated; High Court. Tuesday 24 October. Rt. Hon. Lord Meston.

HEARING AND AWARD – Hearing; Award; Costs; Appeal; Enforcement. Tuesday 31 October. J. R. W. Alexander, CBE, MA, LLB, FCIS, FIARB.

PRACTICE ARBITRATION – For those attending the lectures. 14 November.

All the above lectures will be held at 6 pm at the RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London, W1. Tickets will not be required except for the Practice Arbitration on 14 November 1961.

Full details and handbills giving the programme can be obtained direct from the Institute of Arbitrators, 27 Regent Street, London, SW1.

Party Walls in London

London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939. Party Walls. Rights of Building and Adjoining Owners, Part VI. This Act came into force on 1 January 1940. It repealed the provisions as to party walls in the London Building Act 1930, and amended the law relating to them. This is reprinted in full for the benefit of members who may still find it useful.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Part of the Act a party wall is either a wall being part of a building and standing on lands of different owners to a greater extent than the projection of any artificially formed support on which the wall rests or so much of a wall as separates buildings belonging to different owners and does not stand on the land of different owners.

(In the general definitions, section 4, a party wall is defined as so much of a wall forming part of a building as is used or constructed to be used for separating buildings belonging to different owners or occupied or constructed or adapted to be occupied by different persons together with the remainder of the wall (if any) vertically above the portion of the wall so used. Part VI is, however, excepted from this definition and the rights of building and adjoining owners are governed by the definition of a party wall in Part VI.)

The 'foundation' of a wall means the solid ground or artificially formed support resting on solid ground on which the wall rests. 'Special foundations' mean foundations in which steel beams or rods are used to distribute the load.

'Party fence wall' means a wall, not being part of a building, which stands on lands of different owners and is used to separate adjoining lands. It does not include a wall standing on the land of one owner with the artificially formed support projecting into another owner's land.

'Party structure' means a party wall and also a floor, partition or other structure separating buildings or parts of buildings approached solely by separate staircases or separate entrances from without. 'Owner' includes every person in possession or receipt either of the whole or any part of the rents or profits of any land or tenement or in the occupation of any land or tenement otherwise than as a tenant from year to year or for any less term or as a tenant at will.

'Building owner' means such one of the owners of adjoining land as is desirous of building or such one of the owners of buildings, storeys or rooms separated from one another by a party wall or party structure as does or is desirous of doing work affecting the party wall or party structure.

'Adjoining owner' and 'adjoining occupier' mean any owner and any occupier of land, buildings, storeys or rooms adjoining those of the building owner. ('Occupier' does not include a lodger.)

Land Unbuilt on at a Junction

Where lands of different owners adjoin and are unbuilt on at the junction, except for a boundary wall which is not a party fence wall or the external wall of a building, a party wall or a party fence wall may, with the consent of the adjoining owner, be built on the land of each owner in such a position as may be agreed. The expense is defrayed between the owners according to the use made or to be made of the wall, and regard is to be had to the cost of labour and materials prevailing at the time the use is made.

'Special foundations' may not be placed upon the adjoining owner's land without his written consent. If he consents and he afterwards builds upon his land and the 'special foundations' increase the cost of his building, he may recover such increase from the owner of the 'special foundations'. He must deliver an account of the increased cost within two months of completing the work in connection with the 'special foundations'.

If the adjoining owner will not agree to the erection of a party wall or party fence wall then the building owner must build an external wall or a fence wall on his own land, but he has the right to place projecting footings and foundations on and below the level of adjoining owner's land. Compensation is to be made to the adjoining owner and adjoining occupier for any damage. There is no right to place 'special foundations' on the adjoining owner's land and his written consent must be obtained. The adjoining owner may recover the increased cost of his building due to the 'special foundations' if he has consented to them. The procedure is indicated in the preceding paragraph.

Party structure notices E and F published by the RIBA are those used in the above cases.

If any difference arises between the owners and surveyors are appointed RIBA form G is used for the selection of the third surveyor.

Land Built on at Junction

Where at the line of junction the land of different owners is built on or a party fence wall or the external wall of a building has been erected, the building owner has the following rights: To make good, underpin, thicken, repair or demolish and rebuild a party structure or party fence wall that is defective or is in want of repair.

To demolish a timber or other partition which separates buildings belonging to different owners and is not in accordance with London Building Acts or bye-laws and build a party wall in accordance with them.

To demolish and rebuild intermixed rooms or storeys belonging to different owners not in accordance with London Building Acts or bye-laws and rebuild them to conform to those Acts or bye-laws.

Where buildings are connected by arches or structures over public ways or over passages belonging to other persons, to demolish them where not in accordance with London Building Acts or bye-laws

and rebuild them to conform to those Acts or bye-laws.

Expenses in connection with the above work are defrayed by the building and adjoining owner having regard to the use each owner makes or may make of the party structure, party wall, party fence wall, rooms, storeys, buildings, arches or structures. Regard is to be had to the cost of labour and materials prevailing at the time the use is made. Regard is also to be had to the thickness of the party wall or party structure required for support of the respective buildings of the two owners.

One month's notice is required to be served on the adjoining owner in the case of work to a party fence wall and two months' notice in the case of work to a party structure. The RIBA form is B in the case of a party fence wall and A in the case of a party structure.

No notice need be given where work is required to comply with a Dangerous Structure Notice.

A building owner has the right to execute the following work at his own expense:

To underpin, thicken, or raise a party structure or party fence wall or an external wall built against a party structure or a party fence wall. All damage to the adjoining owner's premises must be made good including the internal decorations and finishings, and the flues and chimney stacks belonging to the adjoining owner on or against the party structure or external wall must be carried up to such height and in such materials as may be agreed or provided for in an award.

To demolish a party structure which is not strong enough or high enough for the building owner's building and to rebuild it strong enough and high enough. Making good damage and carrying up flues and chimney stacks must be carried out by the building owner as described in the previous paragraph.

To cut into a party structure. Making good damage as before described must be carried out by the building owner.

To cut away footings or any projecting chimney breast, flue, jamb or other projections from a party wall, party fence wall, external wall or boundary wall on or over the land of the building owner in order to erect, raise or underpin an external wall against the party wall, party fence wall, external wall or boundary wall or for any other purpose. Making good damage as before described must be made good by the building owner.

To cut away or demolish such parts of the adjoining owner's wall or building which overhangs the land of the building owner so as to erect a vertical wall against that wall or building. Making good damage as before described must be carried out by the building owner.

To execute any other works incidental to the connection of a party structure with the premises adjoining it.

To raise a party fence wall, to raise a party fence wall and use it as a party wall, to demolish a party fence wall and rebuild it as a party fence wall or as a party wall.

One month's notice is required to be served on an adjoining owner in the case of work to a party fence wall and two months' notice in the case of work to a party structure. RIBA forms B and A respectively apply to this work.

'Special foundations' may not be placed upon the adjoining owner's land without his written consent and one month's notice must be given by the building owner where it is proposed to do so. Plans, sections and details of the construction of the 'special foundations' must accompany the notice together with reasonable particulars of the loads they are to carry. If the adjoining owner consents and he afterwards builds on his land and the 'special foundations' increase the cost of his building, he may recover such increase of cost from the owner of the 'special foundations'. He must deliver an account of the increased cost within two months of completing the work in connection with the 'special foundations'. If the adjoining owner consents to 'special foundations' he may give a counter notice that he requires them to be placed deeper than proposed (the increased depth must be stated) or made strong enough to take the load (to be carried by columns) of his intended building, and plans sections and particulars must accompany the counter notice. The counter notice must be served within 21 days after the building owner's proposal to construct 'special foundations'. The building owner need not comply with the requirements of the counter notice if it would be injurious to him or cause unnecessary inconvenience or unnecessary delay in connection with the works to the party structure. The expense of the work carried out under the counter notice must be defrayed by the adjoining owner. The building owner must deliver an account to the adjoining owner within two months of the completion of the work and if the adjoining owner does not object within one month after receiving the account he is deemed to have no objection.

Underpinning an Adjoining Owner's Building

Where a building owner proposes to erect within ten feet of an adjoining owner's building a building or structure independent of the adjoining owner's building any part of which within ten feet will extend to a lower level than the level of the bottom of the foundations of the adjoining owner's building or proposes to erect within 20 feet from any part of an adjoining owner's independent building a building or structure the external face of which produced downwards will meet an angle of 45 degrees taken from the point where the external face of the adjoining owner's external wall produced downwards meets the bottom of its foundations he may, and if required by the adjoining owner must, underpin or otherwise strengthen or safeguard the foundations of the adjoining owner's building as may be necessary.

One month's notice must be given to the adjoining owner by the building owner before commencing the work and saying whether he proposes to underpin, strengthen or safeguard the foundations of the adjoining owner's building. Plans and sections showing the site of the proposed building or structure and the depth of the excavation must accompany the notice. Within 14 days after the service of the notice the adjoining owner may serve a notice that he disputes the necessity of the proposed underpinning or requires it to be done as the case may be and a difference then arises. Where the building owner executes the work he must compensate the adjoining owner and adjoining occupier for any inconvenience, loss or damage resulting from the work. If required the building owner must supply the adjoining owner with plans, sections and particulars of the work when it has been completed. RIBA forms C and D are applicable to this work.

Excavation on Sites Next Narrow Streets

Where a building owner proposes to erect a building on land next a street or way less than 20 feet wide and to a depth of 20 feet or more below the level of the highest part of the land immediately abutting on the street, notices must be exhibited on the premises so as to be observable from every street or way on which the land abuts saying where plans and sections of the excavation can be inspected. The plans and sections must be on view within two miles of the premises, and the notices must be exhibited four weeks before work is begun.

Counter Notices by Adjoining Owner

The adjoining owner may require chimney copings, breasts, jambs, flues, piers or recesses and similar works to be built in respect of a party fence wall or a party structure, and on receiving the building owner's notice he must within one month serve a counter notice making these requirements. The building owner must comply with the counter notice unless the work would be injurious to him or cause unnecessary inconvenience to him or unnecessary delay in the execution of the work in connection with the party structure or party fence wall. The expense of the work carried out under the counter notice must be defrayed by the adjoining owner. The building owner must deliver an account as previously indicated.

Additional Use

Where an adjoining owner makes use of a party structure, party fence wall or external wall built against a party structure or party fence wall which has been underpinned, thickened or raised, or a party structure or party fence wall which has been rebuilt, beyond the use he made before such work was carried out, he must defray a due proportion of the expense having regard to the additional use. Unless otherwise agreed between the building and adjoining owners or provided for in the award, regard must be had to the cost of labour and materials at the time the additional use is made.

Differences

An adjoining owner and the adjoining occupiers may consent in writing to the building owner carrying out the work described in the paragraph headed 'Land built on at junction'.

If an owner on whom a party structure notice or a counter notice has been served does not express consent in writing within 14 days he is deemed to have dissented and a difference then arises. If an adjoining owner on whom a notice has been served in respect of the work described in the paragraph headed 'Underpinning an adjoining owner's building' within 14 days serves a notice on the building owner that he either disputes the necessity of the work or requires underpinning as the case may be, a difference then arises.

When a difference arises one surveyor may act for both parties and settle the difference by his award, or each party may appoint a surveyor and the two surveyors then select a third surveyor. If the one surveyor refuses to act or neglects to act after ten days' written request by the parties or if he dies before making his award or becomes incapable of acting the procedure for settling the difference must begin *de novo*.

If either party refuses or neglects to appoint a surveyor after ten days' written request by the other party, the other party may make the appointment.

If a surveyor appointed by one of the parties dies or becomes incapable of acting, that party may appoint another surveyor to act in his place.

If either of the two surveyors refuses or neglects after ten days' written notice by either party to act, the other surveyor may proceed *ex parte*.

If either of the two surveyors refuses or neglects after ten days' written notice by either party to select a third surveyor, the superintending architect of the London County Council may select a third surveyor on the application of either party. If the London County Council is a party to the difference the Secretary of State may make the selection on the application of either party.

If the selected third surveyor refuses or neglects after ten days' written notice by either party or by either surveyor to act, or if he dies or becomes incapable of acting, the two surveyors shall select another third surveyor.

The three surveyors or any two of them settle the difference by their award before the work is commenced and also any difference that may arise during the continuance of the work.

If no two of the three surveyors can agree upon an award the third surveyor must make an award within 14 days of being called upon to do so.

The costs of the award, and the cost of reasonable supervision of carrying out the work covered by the award, are to be paid by such of the parties as the surveyor or surveyors making the award determine.

There is an appeal to the County Court against the award within 14 days of its delivery, and to the High Court if the appellant satisfies the County Court that he will be liable to pay more than £100 if the Court decides against him.

Payment of Expenses

Until an adjoining owner pays to the building owner the due expenses, the property in the work executed to which the expenses relate is vested solely in the building owner.

Easements

Proceedings under a party wall notice do not authorise interference with any easement of light or other easement relating to a party wall, or prejudicially affect the right to preserve any right in connection with a party wall which is demolished or rebuilt.

Book Reviews

Architect and Patron

By Frank Jenkins. 8¾ in. xvi + 254 pp. + 11 plates. Oxford UP (for University of Durham). 1961. £1 15*s*.

'Architectural training, or as the RIBA now preferred to term it, architectural education, became a popular topic at the Institute's meetings, and hardly an issue of the RIBA JOURNAL appeared without some contribution.' This quotation from Mr Jenkins's book refers to the last decade of the 19th century, and seems to emphasise that although there was a gradual development of architecture as a profession until then, the profession is still essentially a 19th-century institution. This new book has been published at a time when the recommendations of the Oxford Conference have made architectural education once more 'a popular topic', and it is useful to recall how and why architecture became a profession.

In the late 16th century the leader of the building operation was usually the employer who, having travelled abroad or read the Italian and French publications illustrating 'the new style', was the only one who was able to give instructions and details to the craftsmen to whom the style was unfamiliar. This was probably the origin of the peculiarly English tradition of the architectural amateur, who was so important in the development of architecture until the late 18th century.

As these new ideas began to influence architectural thought, the English equivalent of the liberal artist of the Italian Renaissance appeared. Inigo Jones, the father figure of the English Renaissance, was followed by others who were not architects by training, but combined their considerable achievements in the art with equal proficiency in science and other arts. At the same time craftsmen-designers and gentlemen-architects continued to play their traditional parts and, as Mr Jenkins shows, until the second half of the 18th century the picture of the architectural profession is confused, although social distinctions probably defined the accepted extent of responsibility for the work. The most talented of the gentlemen-architects caused Lord Chesterfield to caution his son 'for the minute and mechanical parts of it (architecture) leave them to masons, bricklayers and Lord Burlington; who has . . . lessened himself by knowing them too well'.

When the influence of the individual patron began to pass to the committee or collective client, it was apparent to the architects, who were growing in number and in social status, that it would be an advantage to form an association. This can probably be regarded as the first step to professionalism and several groups were formed, some social and exclusive, others more liberal in their aims and admittance. The social changes which caused the 'patron' to become the 'client' completely altered the 18th-century ideal relationship between an individual patron and an architect who had common intellectual interests. From this time the profession has developed, more members becoming salaried architects and anonymous, whilst the client has become generally less individual and, as in local authorities, less objective. In 1917 Lethaby first mentioned 'specialisation' and began a line of thought which has yet to be concluded.

Although there have been many changes since 1567, when Philibert de l'Orme wrote his 'Premiere tome de l'Architecture', many architects will feel that they recognise the figure of 'the good architect' in one of the woodcut illustrations which shows him with two pairs of hands, three eyes and winged feet. Perhaps they would also like to identify themselves with the ideal architect described by John Shute in 1563 as 'gentil, curtious, faithfull and modest, not geven to avarice and filthy lucre, as not to be troubled or corrupted with rewardes or giftes, but with gravity and Sagenes to conceive al honor and dignity in al thinges conservinge his good name and estimation. Let him also take a charge of workes in hand, being desired and not desirous of workes'.

Mr Jenkins has written a scholarly, well-documented study of the development of architecture into a profession, which includes many examples of the derivation of aspects of everyday practice and the building contract. It is probably understandable that he has concentrated on this, but the title of the book suggests a study of the relationship between the architect and the patron or client. It was only to be expected that the most important part of the book would be that dealing with the 18th century, the age of great patrons and great architects, but Mr Jenkins also shows how important this period was in the forming of the amateur – artist – and craftsman-architects into the nucleus of a profession. When he has written of Burlington and Pembroke, Kent, Chambers, Adam and Soane, an anonymity seems to fall on the rest of the book, although Barry, Pugin and Scott have their places. Perhaps this is deliberate, but one has only to remember Cardiff Castle and New Delhi to be reassured that individuals need not disappear completely, even if patrons become clients and architects merge into departments. Mr Jenkins might like to consider writing a complementary work, dealing in greater detail than was possible in this one, with the partnerships and feuds of architects and patrons in the history of architecture.

DEREK LINSTRUM [*A*]

Archaeology in the USSR

By A. L. Mongait, translated by M. W. Thompson. 7⅛ in. 320 pp. illus. + 24 plates. Penguin Books (A 495). 1961. 5*s*.

This book was written in 1955, but has been partly revised for this edition by the author; he has also written a preface for the English edition, and there is a long introductory review by the translator.

It is the first general survey of post-revolution archaeology to be translated into English. As such the informed layman should acknowledge its arrival with some gratitude; the more informed he is, however, the less will he find in the book to enlighten him concerning the complexities of pre-history and archaeology over the vast area of the Union, for undoubtedly

the book is much less informative than its title suggests.

Such a conclusion must not be allowed to lessen our very grateful thanks for the labours of the translator, who has, he admits, left out many things which would not help us to further our knowledge of the subject – things, it is hinted, ideological rather than factual – for which many thanks. On the other hand, he has introduced many annotations and comments of his own (always clearly indicated) which are of great importance towards a fuller understanding of the text and, in some places, put the book into its proper place as a somewhat superficial exposition.

The book brings out the vast field of the subject, and the tremendous responsibility of the USSR in exploring and preserving the great wealth of the past, about which in some sectors at least they appear at present to know very little. Another facet is also illuminated; the rather elementary attack of much of the post-revolution archaeology, though as it grows older and wider its scientific methods obviously improve. Its debts to British and other and older Western techniques are relatively unacknowledged, but whether this is from lack of space, from ignorance, or from the wish to placate by propaganda, is not at all clear. Scientific research is not helped, if its exponents express a somewhat inexactly formulated conviction in the 'superiority of our (archaeological) work, based on Marxist philosophy, which ensures the more objective uncovering of the historical past'.

So little is known in this country of the extent of Soviet exploration and findings, that a general work such as this is bound to be inadequate to explain the whole situation. The present book, however, deserves to be read; to show what has been done and what is the attitude of mind to the past of the doers.

S. ROWLAND PIERCE [*F*]

Architects' Yearbook 9

By Trevor Dannatt. 10 in. 366 pp., illus., incl. 102-page Supplement 'Electricity in Building'. Elek Books. 1960. £2 10*s*.

The current issue of the *Architects' Yearbook* maintains the same format, much the same editorial policy of selection, and the general high standard of its varied material, as the previous eight issues. This constancy of policy would seem to suggest that it fills a real need for architects, the best of whom are, on the whole, people of fairly wide interests.

The graphic arts are entirely omitted from the present issue, and this is a sad omission. But history, sociology, current buildings, architectural education and a sizeable technical section are all included and, with two exceptions, the material is first rate.

To deal first with the two exceptions which, to my mind, fall below the standard of the rest: the article on heating is dull text book stuff, where one might have had an exposition of new trends in thinking about comfort. The other article which disappoints is that by the Smithsons on Louis Kahn. Here we are presented with a dozen illustrations reprinted from Perspecta 2, some without annotation and several without comment in the text. The latter does little to appraise or elucidate. The *Yearbook* addresses itself to a mature reading public who are not, I suggest, much interested in unsupported pontifications, such as 'Kahn is going to be a very great architect'. If some of his admirers were able to examine the Medical Research Laboratories (Pennsylvania University) a little more closely than the illustrations here presented will permit, they might discover why, as the Smithsons have pointed out, he has only a modest following, apart from his coterie of English followers. The school at Hunstanton is surely a more significant design than that neo-Gothic research laboratory.

The remainder of the material in the Ninth *Yearbook* varies from good to excellent. One is struck by the liveliness of present-day architectural thinking. Notable are 'Metropolitan Centres – Tractus Politico Urbanisticus' which, as its sub-title suggests, is a study of people rather than of towns, and their modes of working, governing and relating themselves to communities.

An article on the work and teachings of Adolf Loos is interspersed with particularly well chosen aphorisms culled from his writings, many of which remind us forcibly that the steps we have taken in recent years have been tiny in comparison with the gigantic strides of Loos and his contemporaries. One is tempted, in fact, to wonder whether we are not perhaps walking backwards.

There is a refreshing essay by Christopher Alexander, condemning current architectural education, called 'The Revolution Finished Twenty Years Ago'. One hopes to hear more from this lively writer. There is a great deal wrong with education generally and architectural education in particular, and we could do with a St George to slay the dragon that at present stalks the schools and destroys a good deal of architecture before it is conceived.

Ernesto Rogers's criticism of the Brussels Fair, in 'The Future was not at Brussels', gets to the heart of the matter. One wonders whether one should expect to find the future of architecture at a fairground, unless it be conceived by one architect with a powerful vision, e.g. Entwistle's scheme for the Crystal Palace (cf. AYB 2).

Ove Arup makes some very interesting observations about architect-engineer relationships and, judging by the long series of illustrations in the remainder of the Engineering section, which is filled by 'Recent developments in Shell Reinforced Concrete', the only really successful relationship yet devised is that where architect and engineer are one person, as in the case of Candela and Torroja.

A sympathetic article on present-day architecture, planning and landscaping in China is a welcome antidote to popular notions about life in that vast undeveloped territory. The article is punctuated here and there with quotations of Chinese sages and poets.

What a very worth-while buy the *Yearbook* is, how full of vitality and varied interests! Trevor Dannatt, the editor, has maintained the high standards which Jane Drew set, when she edited the first two issues seven years ago.

CARL PINFOLD

Town and Square: From the Agora to the Village Green

By Paul Zucker. 10¼ in. xxiii + 287 pp. + 96 plates. New York: Columbia University Press. 1959. $15.00.

The square, says Dr Zucker, is a humanising point of contact, a shelter against haphazard traffic and 'a psychological parking place'; and his book studies the history and aesthetics of the square not as three-dimensional mass but as organised three-dimensional void. He ranges exhaustively – indeed, less width would have allowed greater depth – but he has produced no mere annotated catalogue of urban splendours and spectacles; he is concerned equally with social and economic factors and with elucidating why things are what they are.

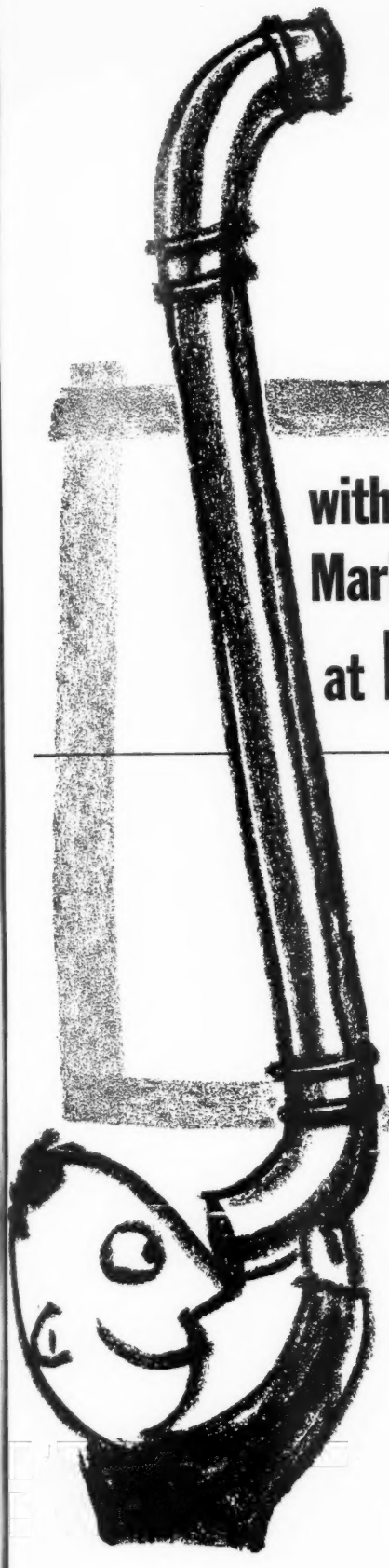
This exceedingly well organised book takes the story from the beginnings to the 19th century, with a final chapter by Carl Feiss on Early American Public Squares (hence the, to English readers, odd ring of 'village green' in the sub-title). The most stimulating pages are perhaps those where he allows himself room to spread, in analysing, for example, the great baroque squares of Rome and the unifying compulsion exerted on otherwise discrete squares by the Colleoni and Gattamelata statues. But he is continuously interesting whether in detailing the differing impact of the fountain on the medieval and the renaissance square, the movement of steps and the unifying rhythm of the arcade, or in discussing larger ideas.

The conscious planning of the town as a whole, he says, was alien to medieval man since, thinking of himself as parishioner or guildsman or subject of feudal lord, he had no feeling for the community as such and hence no need for the kind of public centre that the square provides. When the fluidity and indistinctness of the medieval square yield, in the 15th century, to a demand and indeed to rules for the articulation of space, the impact of the theorists was felt all over the civilised world, so that Dr Zucker can tell us of a 16th-century bookseller in Mexico who received in a single shipment four copies of Vitruvius, four Albertis and two Serlios. But it was felt only as theory for over a century and a half, and until Scamozzi's Palma Nuova in 1593 the circular or polygonal project received any practical shape only in the great axial gardens of Vignola, Sangallo and Giulio Romano.

The course of history itself inevitably dictates a certain dying fall to the narrative, through the classicising squares to the neat greenery of Bloomsbury and Bath, or at least the need for monumentality and the axial vista replaces what Dr Zucker sees as the creative peak of the baroque squares; but his book, replete with 20 page bibliography and nearly a hundred plates (not all of which are either fresh or free from the faded appearance of pre-1914 picture postcards), will be of absorbing interest alike to the layman and to the planner actively engaged in 'the beautiful and serious game of space'.

Some trifling corrections may be noted for future editions: Russell Square; Sydney Gardens, Brock Street and Lansdown Crescent, Bath should be spelt accordingly; and the illustrious nobleman in Bath's history is neither Pultney nor the Earl of Putney, but Sir William Pulteney, Earl of Bath.

D. E. D.



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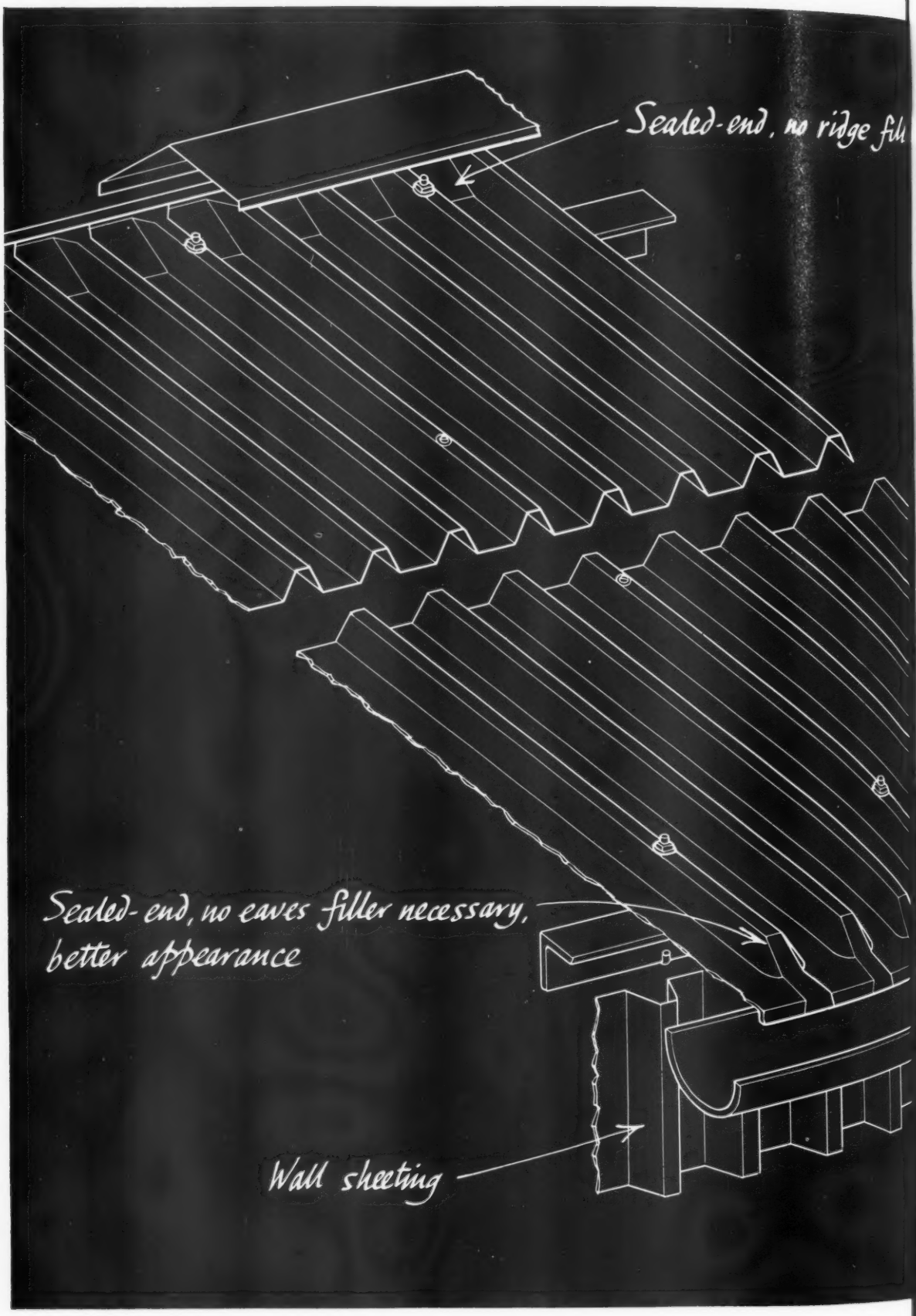
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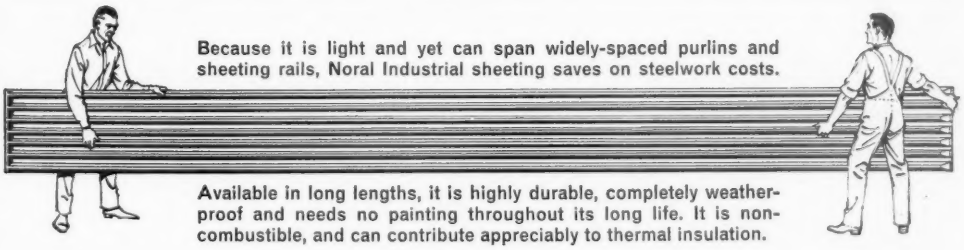

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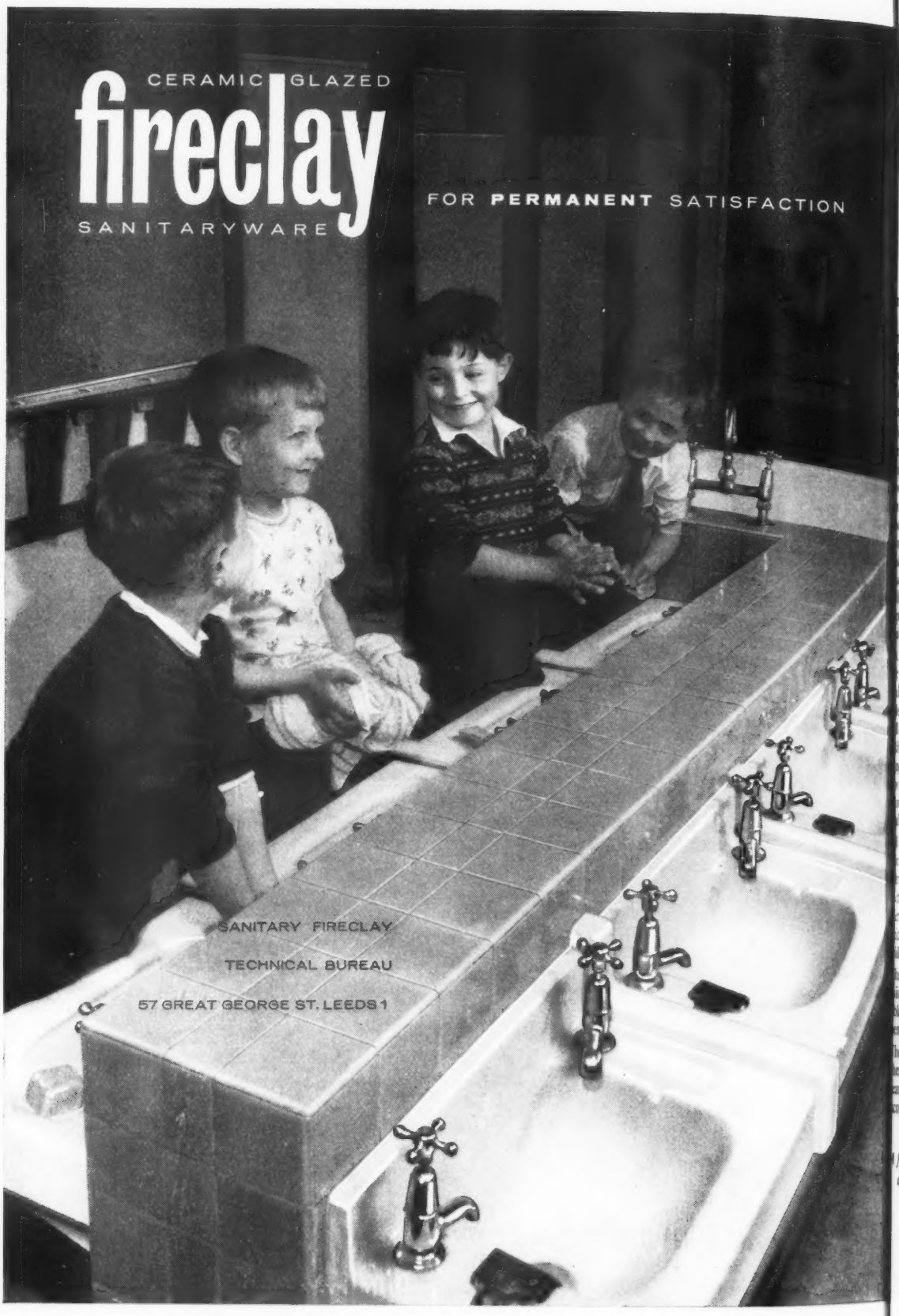
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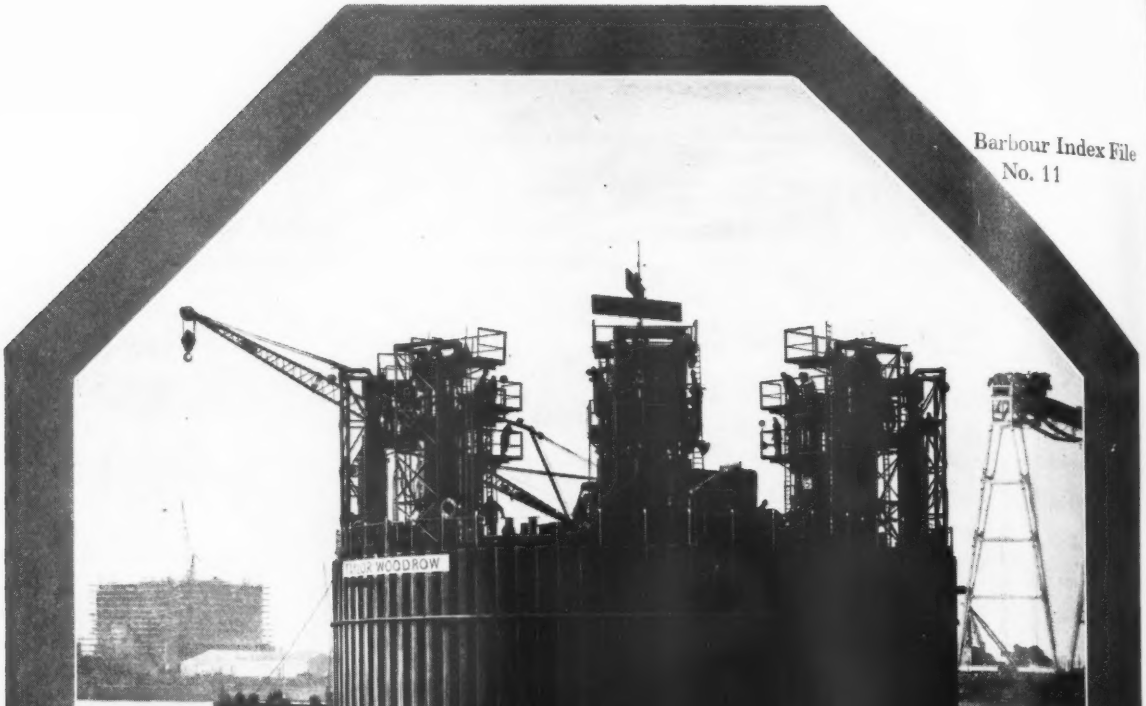

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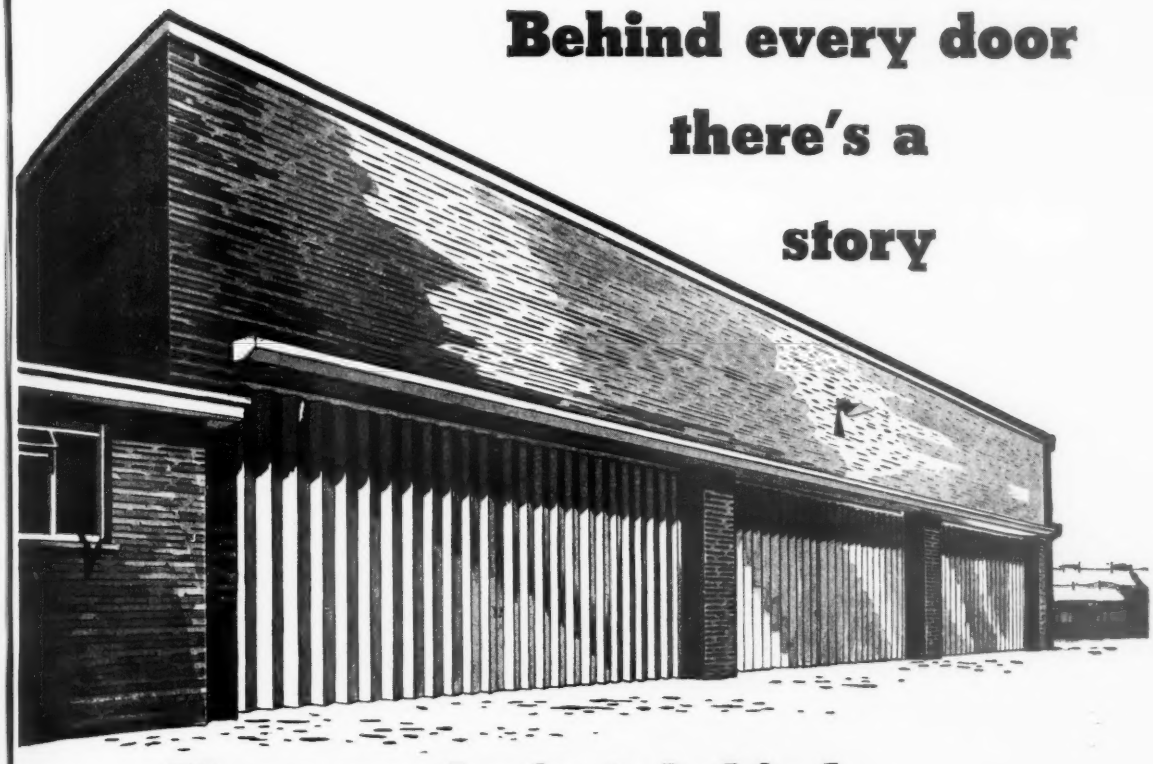

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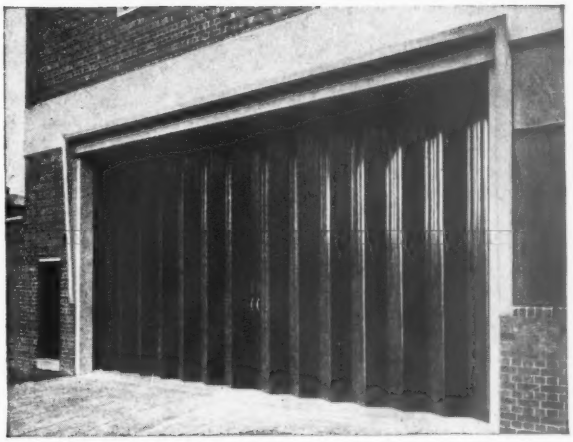

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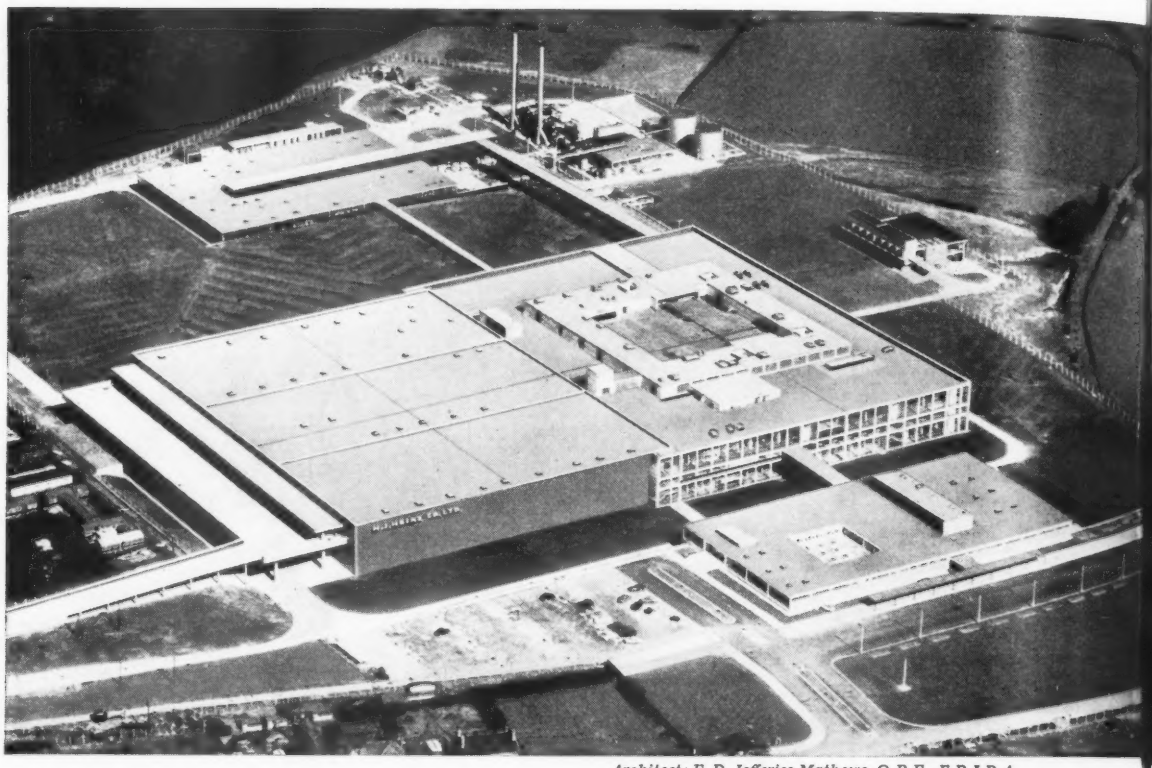

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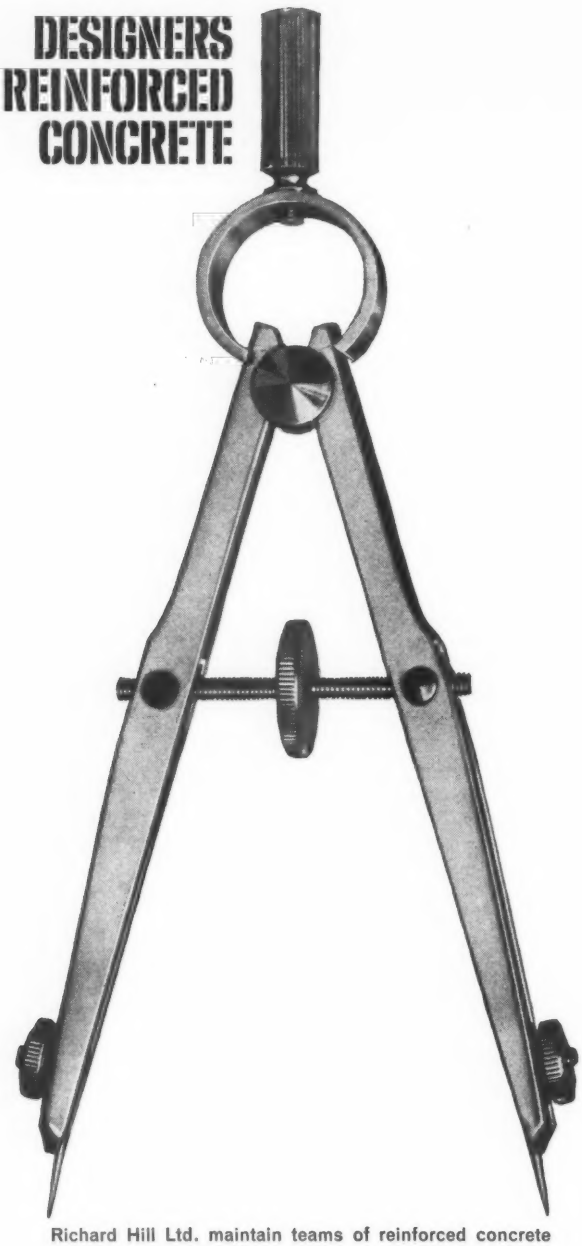

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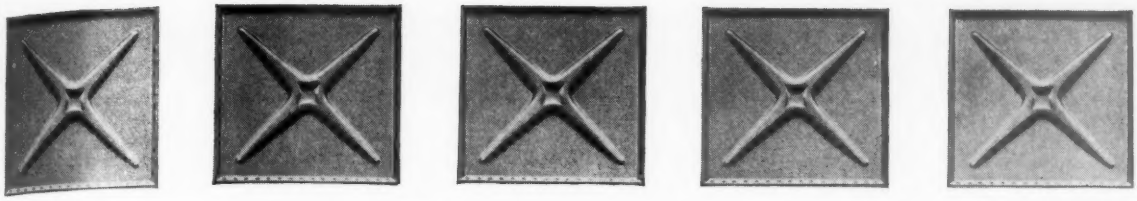

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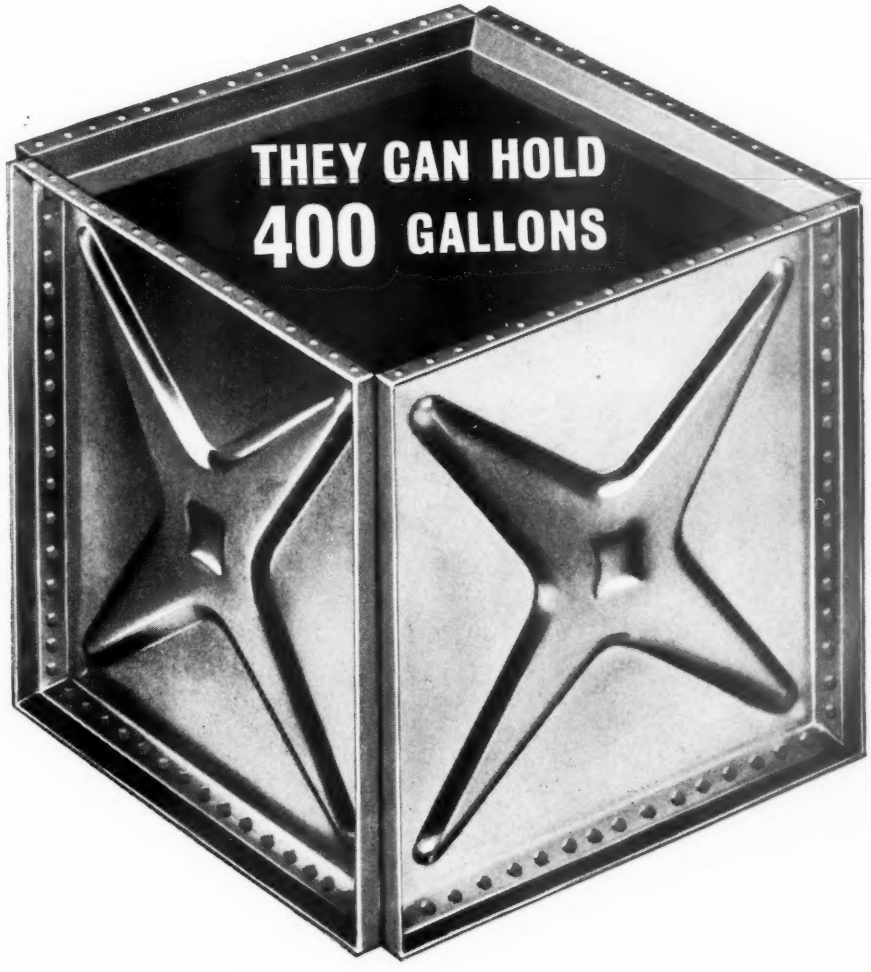

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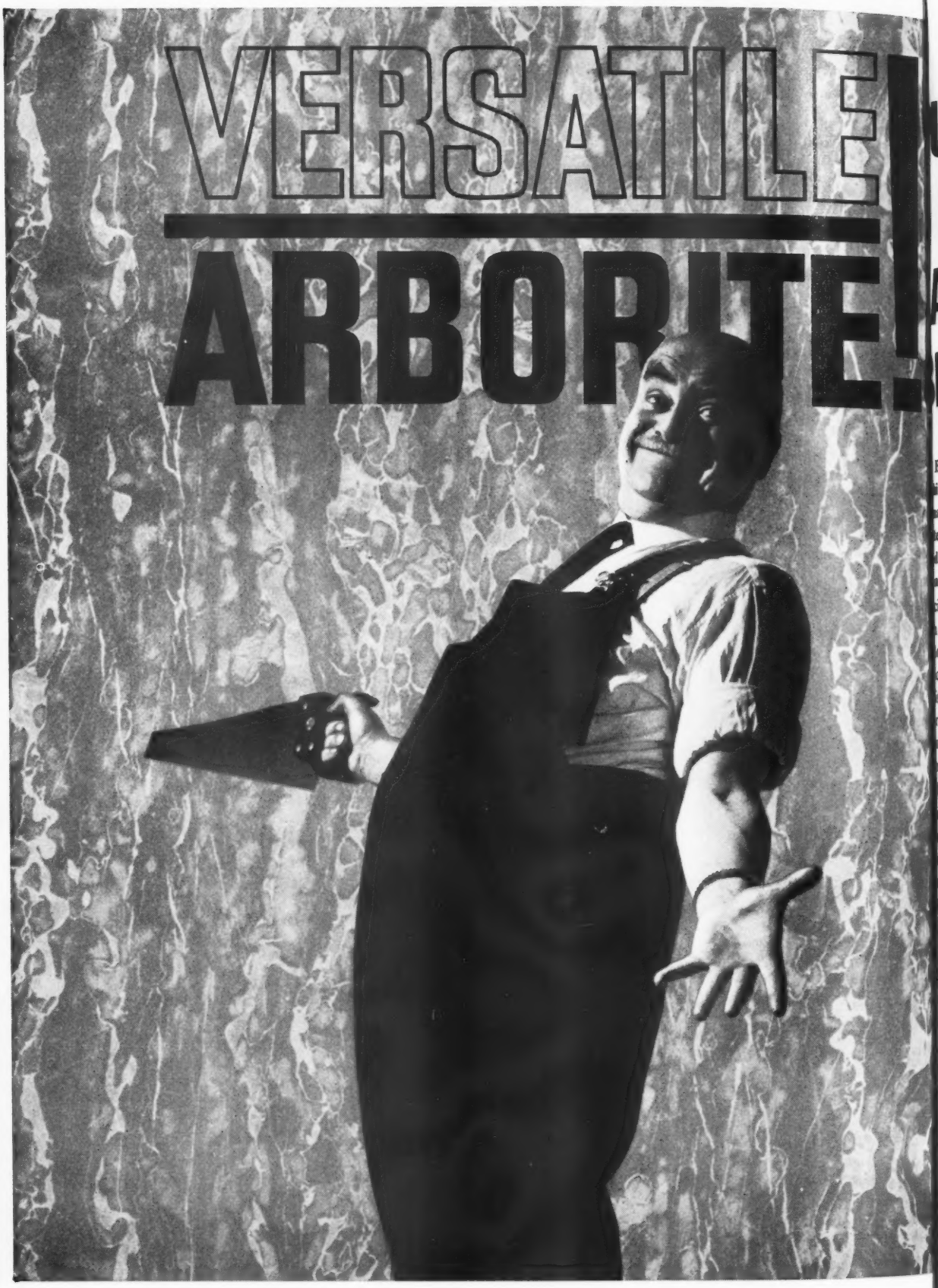
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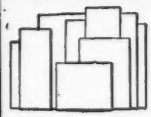

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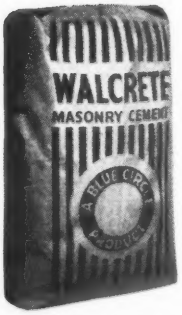

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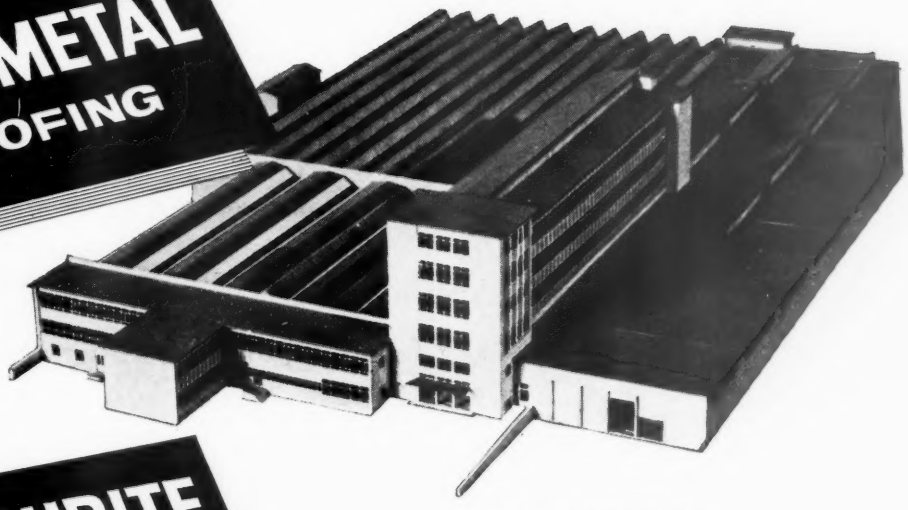

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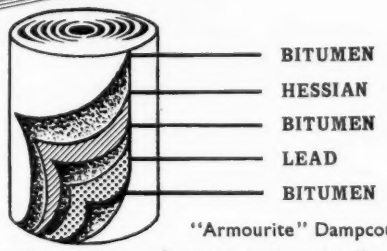

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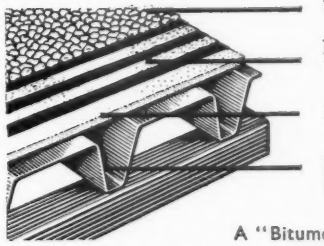

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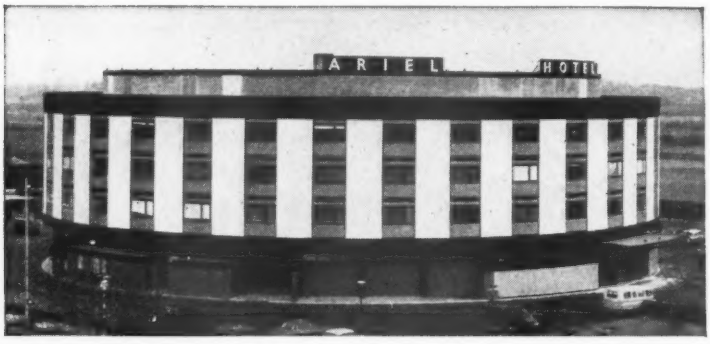


ARIEL HOTEL at LONDON AIRPORT

Architects: *Russell Diplock Associates.*
Consultant Architects: *F. J. Wills & Son.*
Contractors: *Myton Limited.*
Proprietors: *The Palace Hotel Limited.*

'Standard' bathroom equipment specified in 186 Guest Rooms

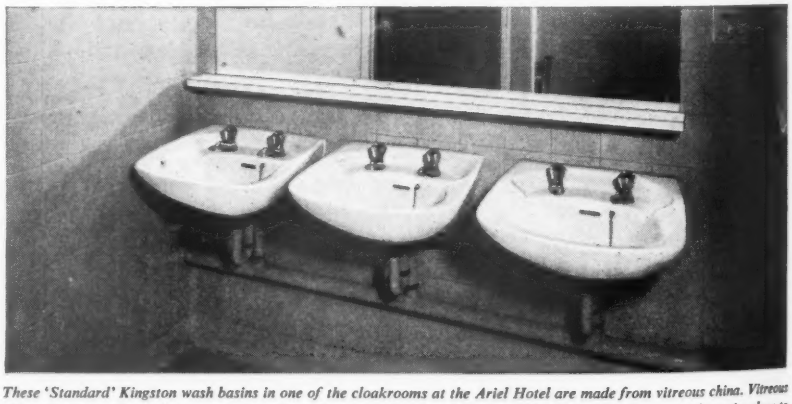
Situated not far from London Airport is the new Ariel Hotel. It is unique in appearance as it is completely circular with a courtyard in the centre and guest rooms looking both outward and inwards. The Hotel is compactly designed and contains as many as 62 rooms, with bathrooms, on one floor alone and in all has 186 guest rooms.

The Ariel Hotel caters both for motorists and passengers from London Airport. The guest rooms contain several interesting and attractive features. The beds convert to divans for daytime use, the windows are double-glazed to keep out the noise of arriving and departing aircraft, the controls for television, radio, telephone and light, separate independent control for each guest, are contained in one compact panel situated near the beds, and the rooms are air conditioned.

In the bathrooms, attached to the guest rooms, the same high standard of utility and good appearance has been maintained. Compact and easy to clean and maintain, all the bathrooms contain 'Standard' vitreous china sanitary ware. These include the elegant wall-hung Kingston wash basin, and the Sanwall water closet. The Sanwall is supported from the wall, and stands clear of the floor—it also achieves the most attractive appearance for this type of equipment. In the larger cloakrooms, too, the Kingston wash basin has been used extensively. Like all 'Standard' equipment, made from vitreous china, these items have an extremely long life, are hygienic and practical, while at the same time being aesthetically pleasant in design.

'Standard' equipment, made by Ideal-Standard Ltd. of Hull, is available in a range of colours and white, and keeps its good looks throughout a long life.

This is one of the bathrooms attached to the guest rooms at the Ariel Hotel. The clean, simple lines of the 'Standard' Kingston wash basin and Sanwall water closet give the bathroom a feeling of practical elegance in a strict, modern setting.



These 'Standard' Kingston wash basins in one of the cloakrooms at the Ariel Hotel are made from vitreous china. Vitreous china, fired at a far higher temperature than other ware, is more durable and hygienic, and does not rely on its glaze to make it watertight.

551

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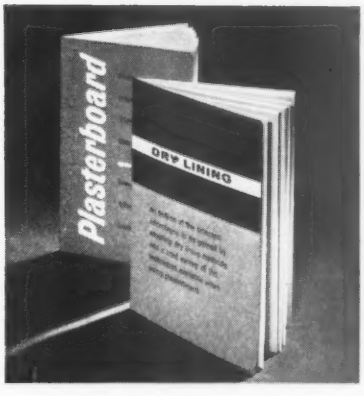

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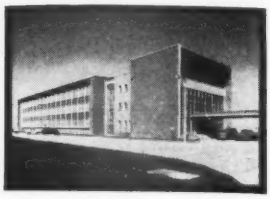

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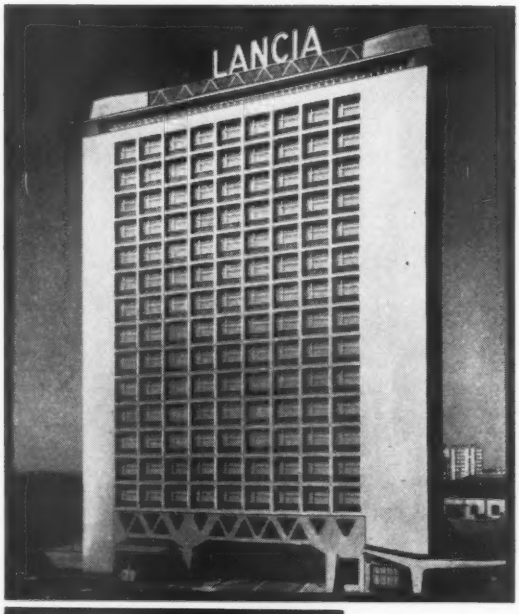
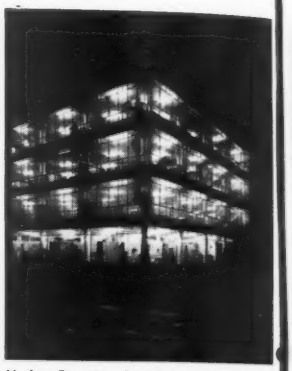
Whatever the world situation, at least the architects in sixty-seven countries are agreed about one thing—the excellence of Luxaflex Venetian Blinds. Throughout Europe, Africa, Asia and America, more than 20,000 Luxaflex Venetian blinds are installed *every day* in factories, offices, government buildings, department stores, schools, hospitals, universities and private homes. The architects who specify Luxaflex Venetian Blinds appreciate the fine workmanship in their robust construction and trouble-free performance. People who live or work with them appreciate their many practical advantages.

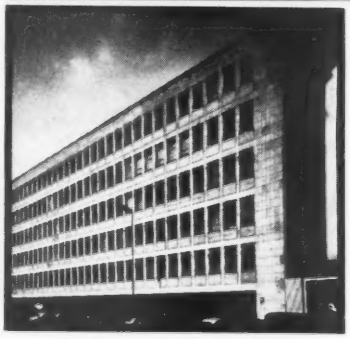


The Lancia Building, Turin, Italy.



Neubert Furnishing Store, Würzburg, W. Germany.

The Thalia Cinema, Rotterdam, Holland



The Ministry of Agriculture, Brussels, Belgium.

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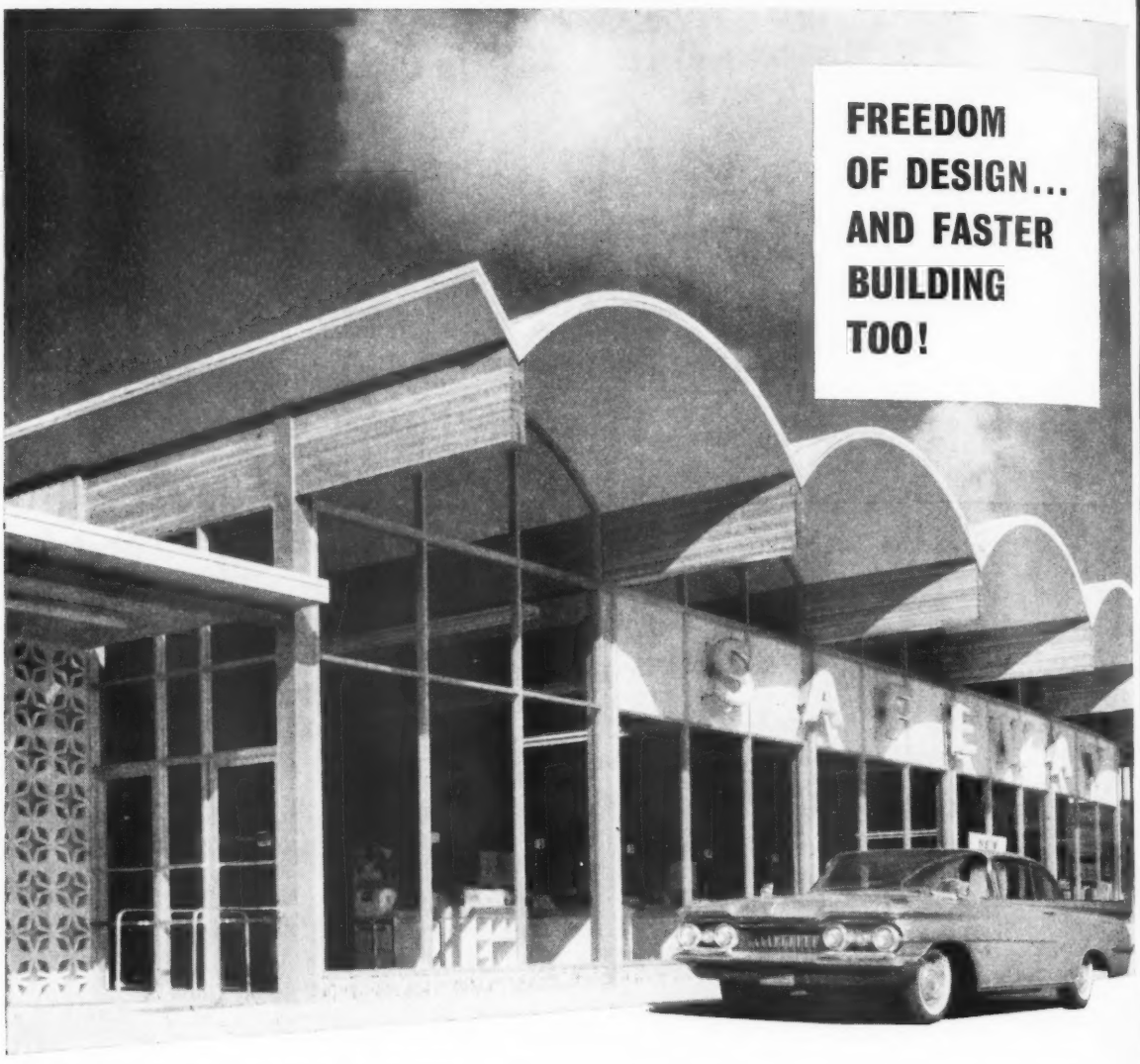

The Canadian Douglas fir plywood panel arches chosen for the roof system of this shopping centre are undeniably graceful, thoughtfully designed with the definite intention of attracting the customer. To the engineer, architect and builder, however, their appeal is just as much one of pounds, shillings, and pence. Consider these facts: a total of 180 arches for this building and another in the same group was fabricated off the site in less than a week.

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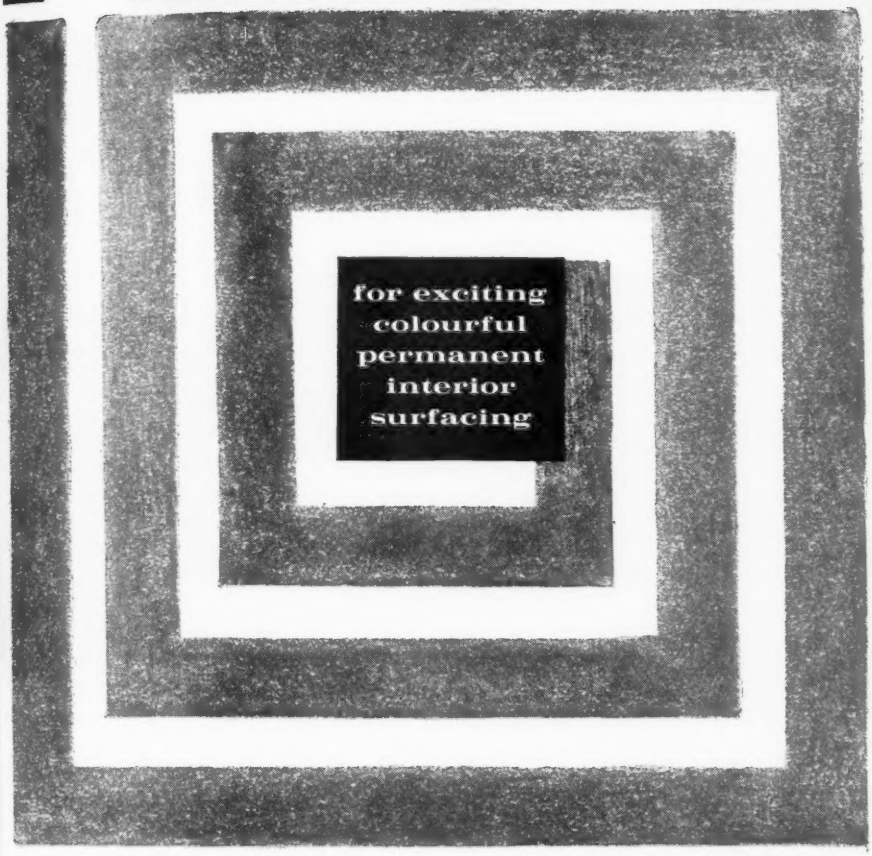

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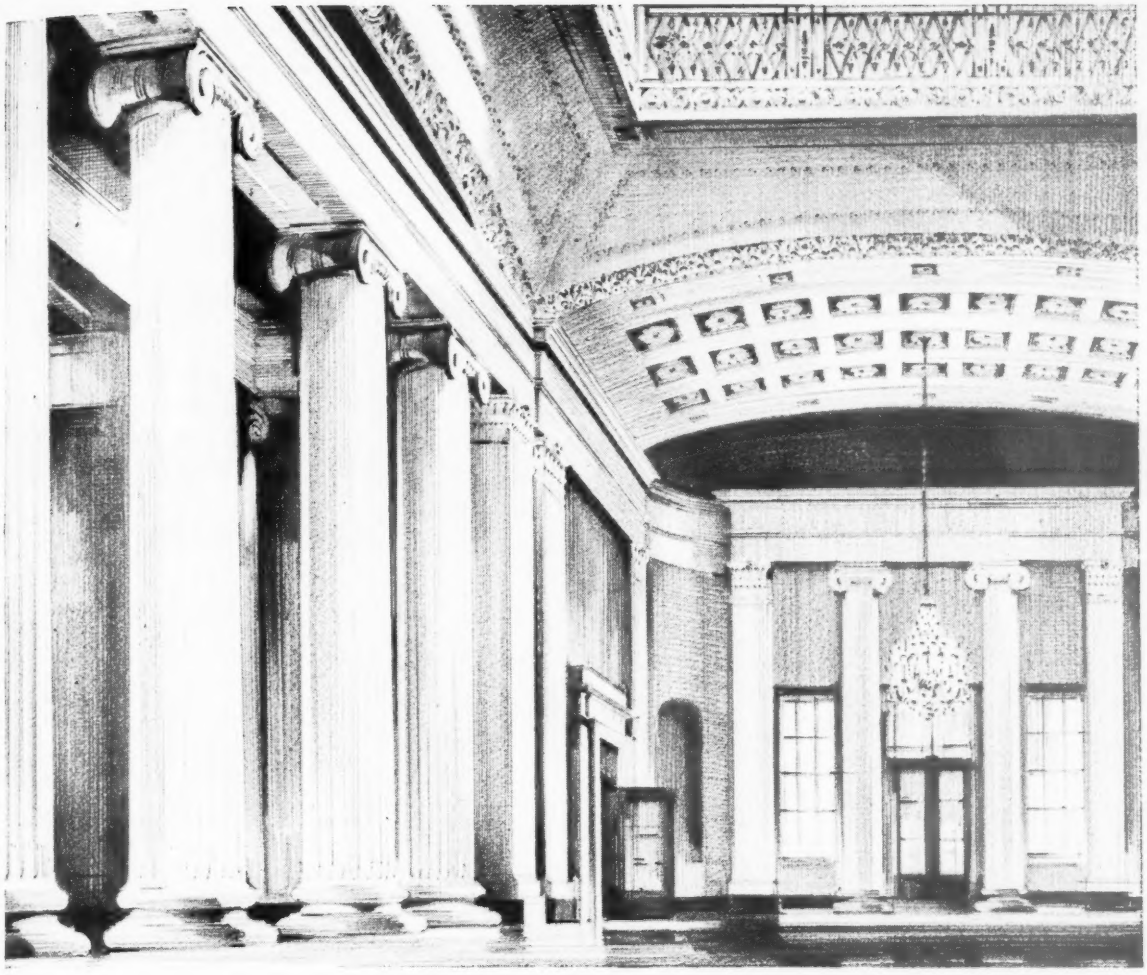

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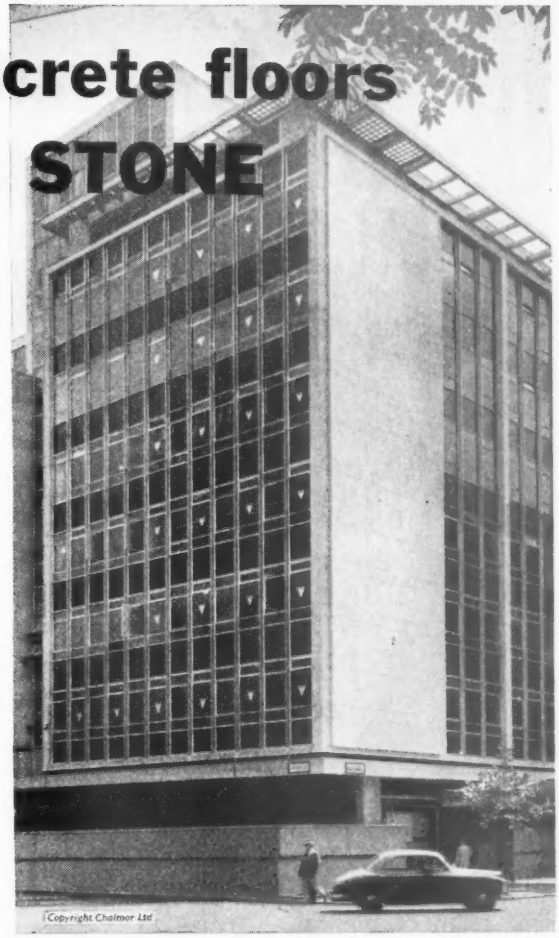

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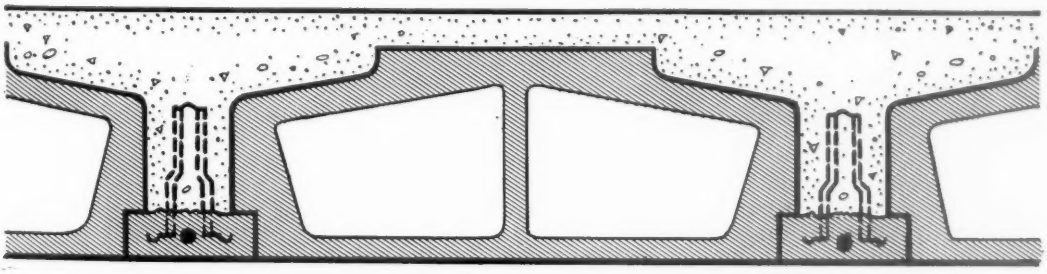

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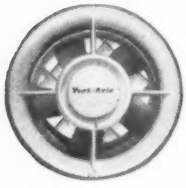
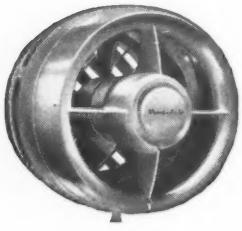


7½″



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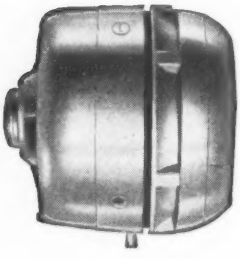

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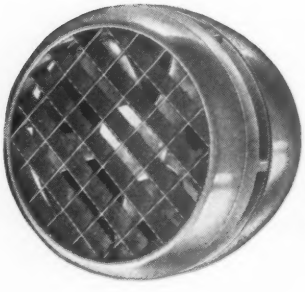

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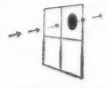

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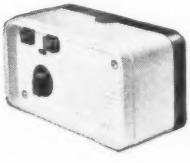
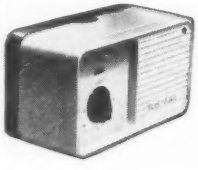
CONTROL SWITCH
TYPE R

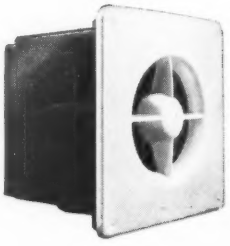




CONTROL SWITCH
TYPE SD

WALL MODELS
with ivory fascia

6″



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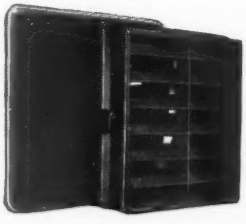

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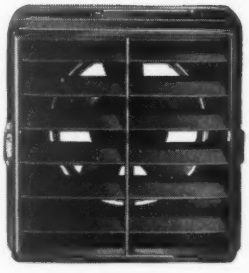

12″

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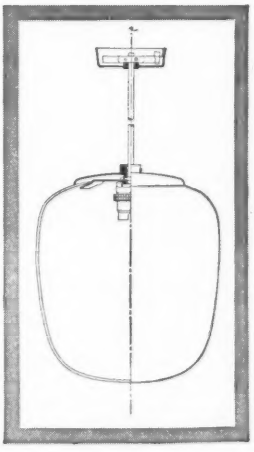

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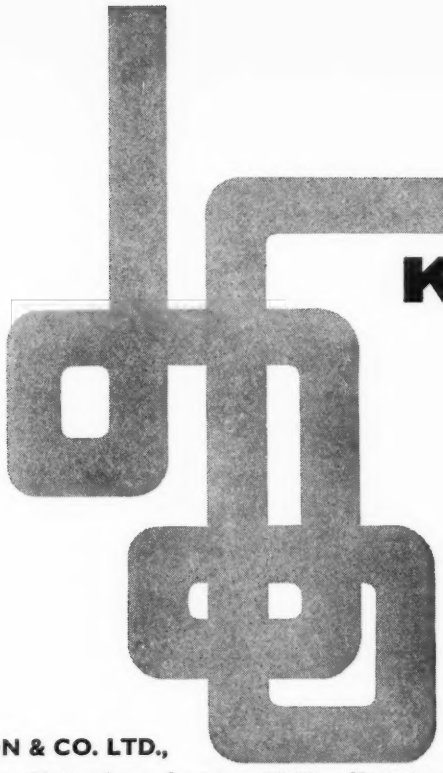

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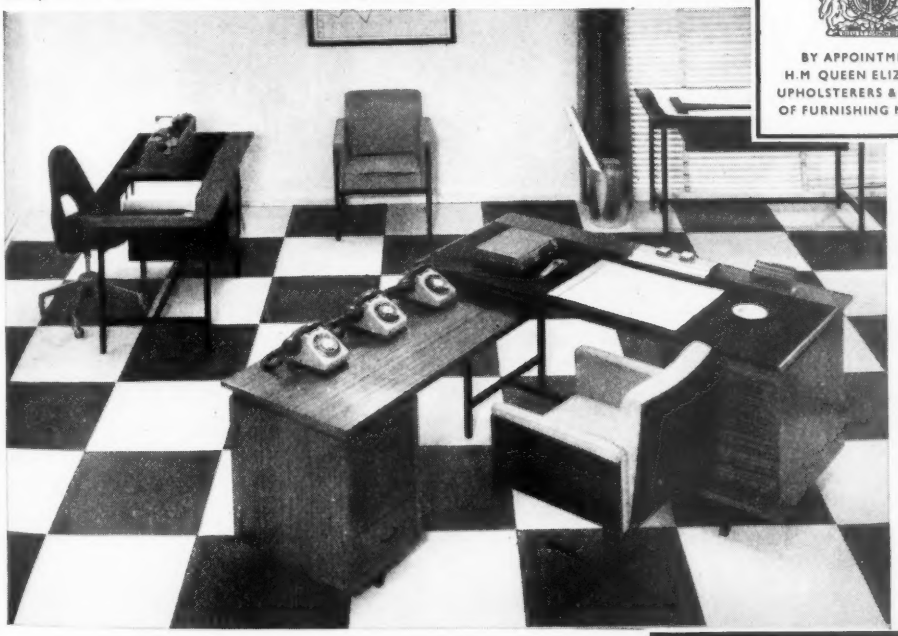

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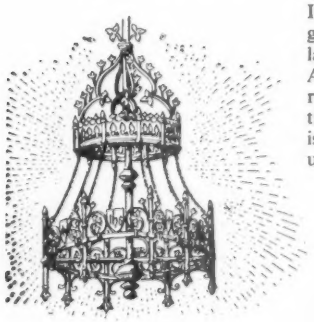

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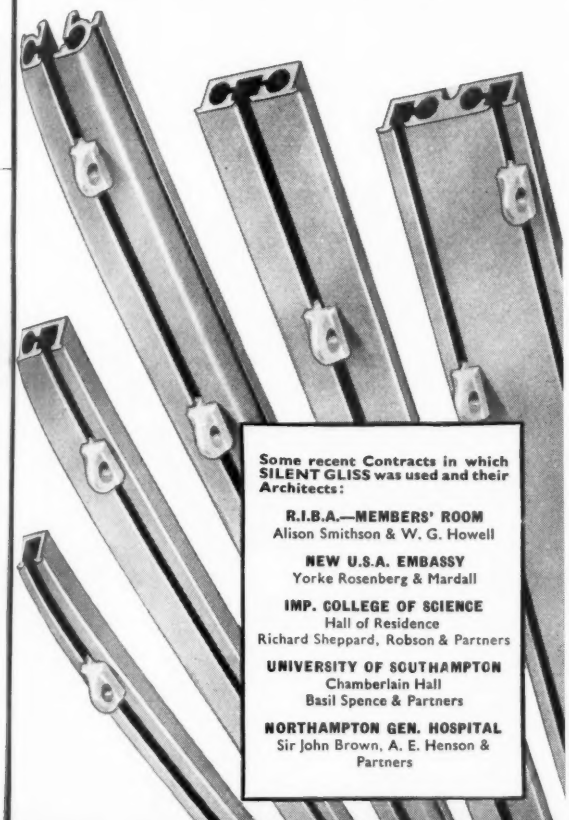

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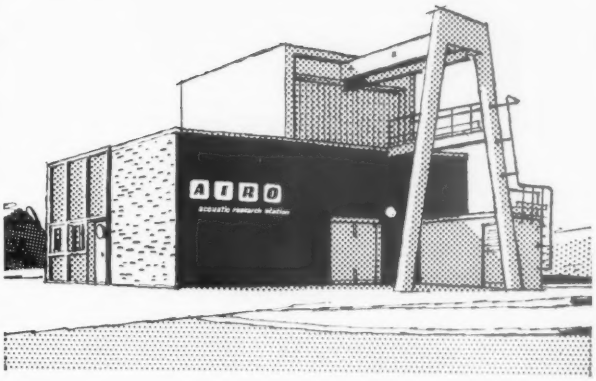

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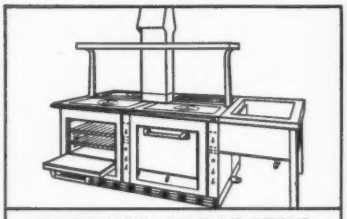

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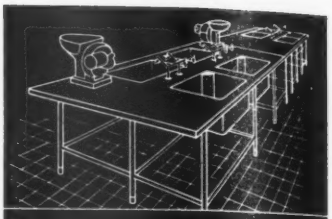
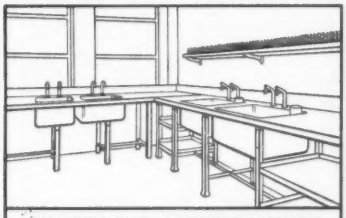
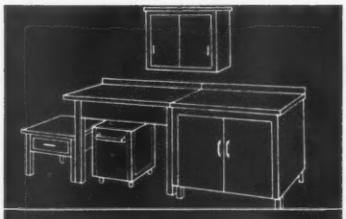


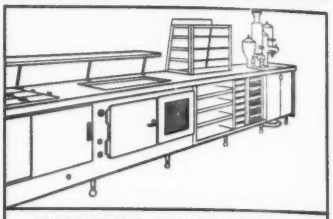
PREPARATION EQUIPMENT



WASH-UP EQUIPMENT



KITCHEN JOINERY



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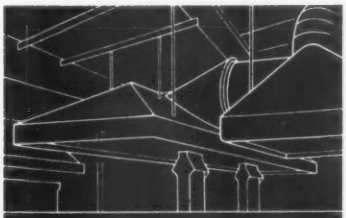

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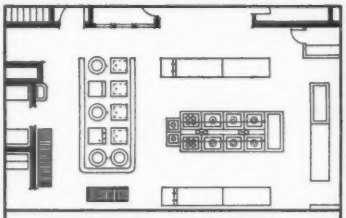

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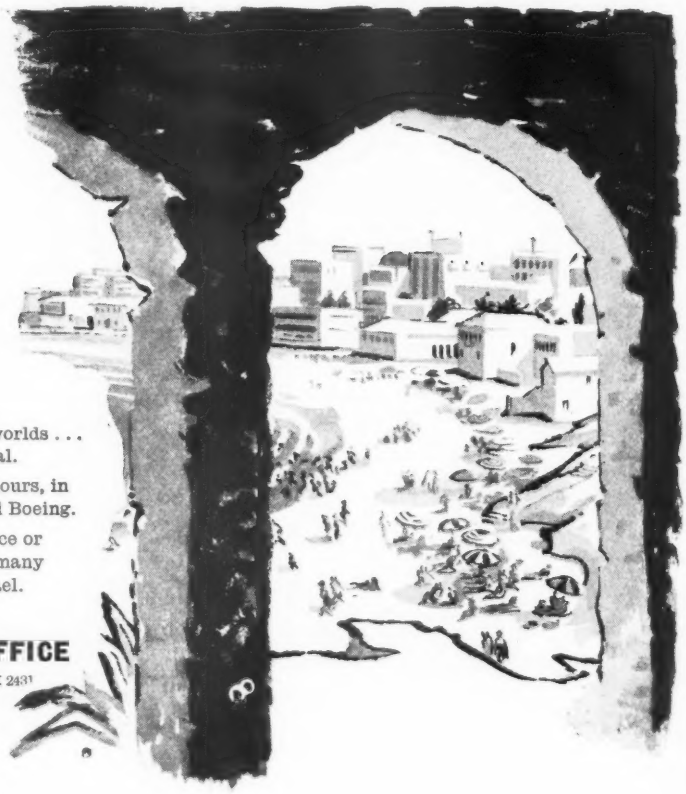

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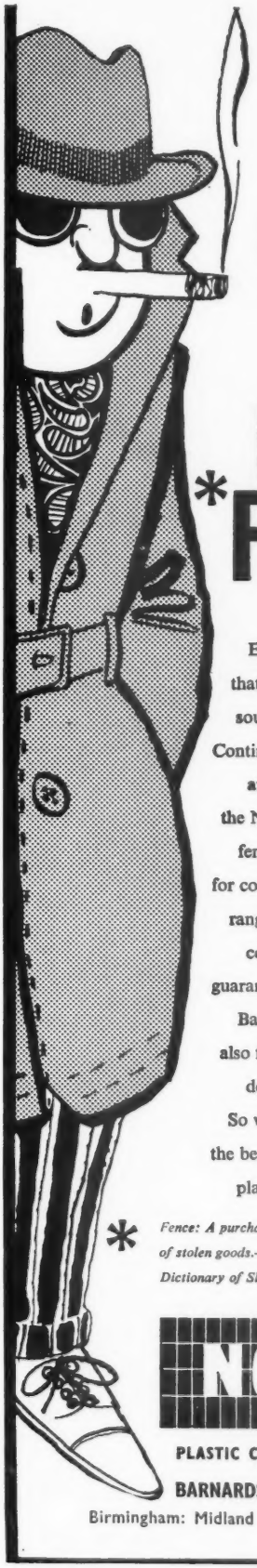

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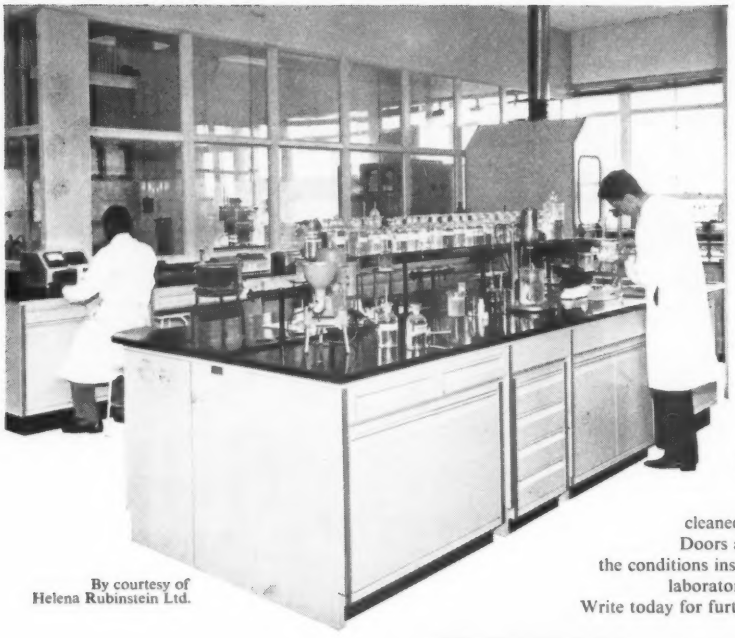

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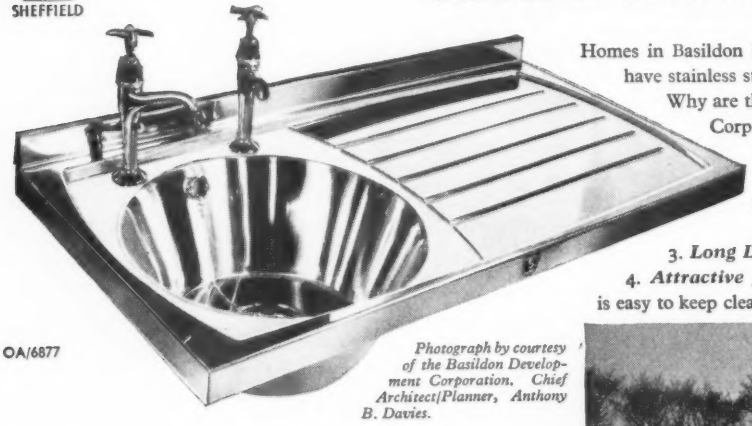

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Photograph by courtesy of the Basildon Development Corporation. Chief Architect/Planner, Anthony B. Davies.

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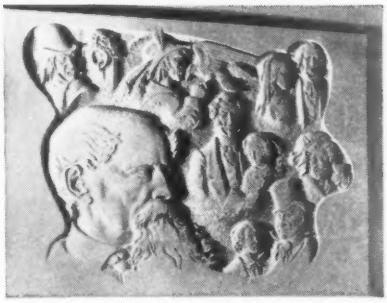

The sculptured panel at Ferguson House, Marylebone Road by Estcourt J. Clack, F.R.B.S, depicts Charles Dickens with characters from some of his novels.

In April of last year work was completed on Ferguson House on the site formerly occupied by Devonshire Terrace, the one time home of Charles Dickens.

The new office block comprises five storeys and basement and contains nearly 47,000 sq. ft. of office space with a staff restaurant and a car park for 24 vehicles at the rear. The frame is of reinforced concrete and the upper storeys are faced externally in London stock brickwork.

At ground level there are facings of Empire stone and rough-axed granite panels below the windows. The interior of the building, which is heated by a low-pressure radiator system from gas-fired boilers housed on the roof, has exceptionally clean lines. There are no beam projections and all services have been grouped in concealed centralised ducts.

The building was erected for the Laing Development Company Limited by John Laing Construction Limited.

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